TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Nantucket

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR

1856.

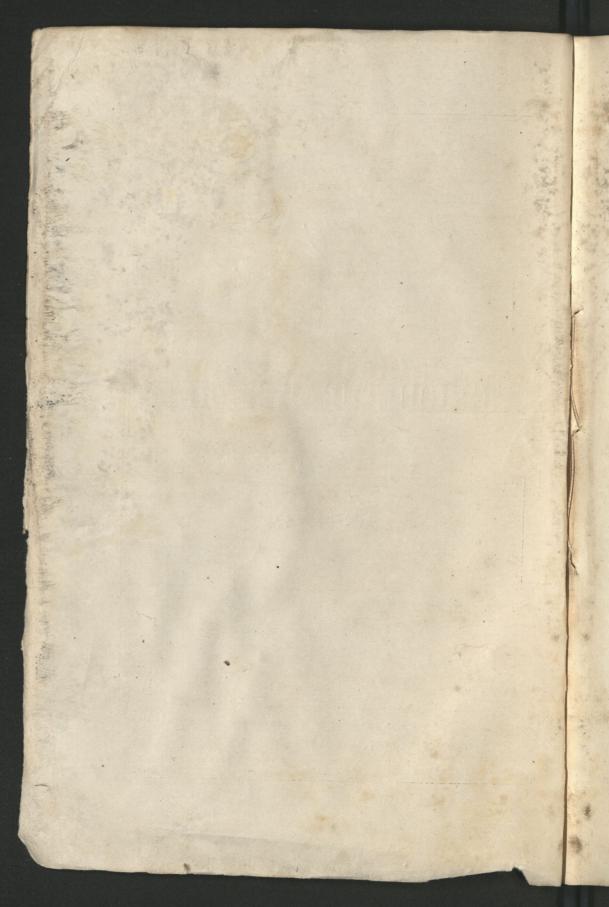
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:

JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY

CORNER OF WHITE STREET.

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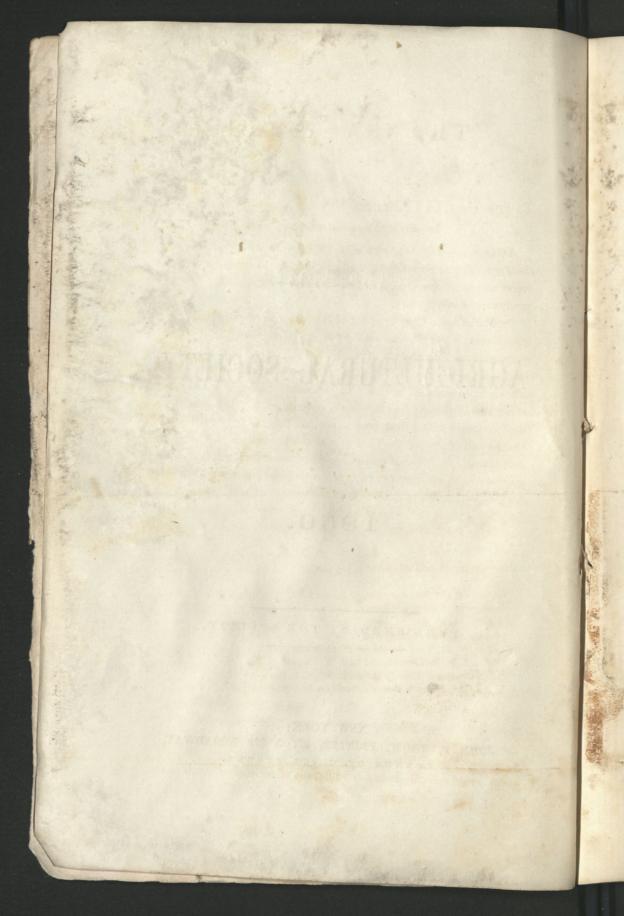
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TO THE HON. C. L. FLINT,

Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Boston.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, the President and Secretary of the Nantucket Agricultural Society now report to you of the doings, and make return of the receipts and expenditures of said Society.

In March last a Charter or Act of Incorporation of the "Nantucket Agricultural Society" was received from the Governor of the Commonwealth, and on the 7th of April, a few individuals met and organized this Society, by the adoption of a constitution and a choice of officers in accordance with it. In two months from that time, only about twenty persons had signed the constitution, and but seven hundred and sixty dollars had been subscribed towards its capital stock. On the 5th of August the Chairman of the Committee of Finance reported that one thousand dollars had been subscribed. A list of premiums was offered through both papers published in our town, and a cattle show and fair was advertised for the 28th of October, and when that time arrived, only about six months had passed since the organization of the Society, and only two months from the time of the premiums being offered.

In addition to the lateness of the season and to the shortness of time to make preparation, the summer had been one of almost unparalleled drought, parching the whole face of the Island. It was only in the most wet situations that vegetables, grass or grain, had attained to any thing like an average growth. For ten years past there had not been a season so unfavorable for the first show of a Society. Yet notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the little faith which most of our citizens had in our being able to make any display worth the undertaking, and the additional check of a bleak, rainy morning, there were at an early hour on the grounds about sixty animals, including oxen, bulls, cows, calves, horses, colts, sheep, goats, and deer, besides fowls, birds, and rabbits, making a display in point of numbers and quality, which would compare favorably with those of societies of much greater

ages. In the hall of the Athenæum, our equal halves had displayed their usual taste in decoration, and had received of fruits, flowers, and various kinds of ornamental and useful articles, the handiwork of our sons and daughters, sufficient to astonish all but the most hopeful. At the close of the first day, which had dawned with such dreary weather and ended with sunshine and brightness, it was found that tickets had been sold and were then out, sufficient to fill the hall. The sale of more was stopped, and about one thousand persons were refused admittance that evening. The Fair was continued another day, and was visited by about twelve hundred persons, and the sale of tickets had to be again stopped, and another day was given for those who had not yet been able to enter. The interest in the occasion held out unto the last hour.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of drought and want of time for preparation, the show of vegetables was creditable to our soil and to its cultivators.

At 3 P. M., of the first day, about one thousand persons assembled in the Methodist Chapel to listen to the address which you had prepared for us, to the prayers to be offered, and to the hymns which had been written and to be sung; all of which were listened to with marked attention.

Herewith we give you our record of our doings, the accounts of our Treasurer, our list of premiums offered, and of those awarded; and present our Society as the last born of the family to which we claim fraternity, and ask to be received and instructed in our A B C's of "Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," that we may be prepared when fully grown to compete with each of those whose majority has preceded ours, in doing honor to our cause and to our Commonwealth.

E. W. GARDNER, President. J. W. CALDER, Secretary.

NANTUCKET, Dec. 8th, 1856.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

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HELD AT THE ATHENÆUM HALL, APRIL 7th, 1856,

WHICH ORGANIZED THE

Nantucket Agricultural Society,

AND ADOPTED THE

CONSTITUTION,

WITH A RECORD OF ITS DOINGS UNTIL THE END OF YEAR

1856.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of a number of ladies and gentlemen held at the Athenæum on Monday evening, April 7th, 1856, at 7 o'clock, in response to an invitation by E. W. GARDNER and others, named in the Act of Incorporation of the "Nantucket Agricultural Society," Francis M. Mitchell, Esq., was called to the chair, and Timothy W. Calder was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and on motion the Act of Incorporation was read.

E. W. GARDNER offered a Constitution for the Society, which was read, and each article acted upon separately, and then adopted as the Constitution of the

Nantucket Agricultural Society, as follows:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In order to secure the advantages of associated effort in advancing the cause of "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in Nantucket, by premiums and other means," and the benefits to be gained in aid of these from an Act of Incorporation of the "Nantucket Agri-

cultural Society," passed by the Legislature, February 20th, 1856, and approved by the Governor, February 21, as follows:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fitty-six—An Act to Incorporate the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sec. 1st. Edward W. Gardner, Josiah Gorham, William M. Bates, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in the County of Nantucket, by premiums and other means, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all duties, liabilities and restrictions of other Agricultural Societies, established in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2d. Said Society shall be entitled, on the same terms as other incorporated Agricultural Societies, to receive annually from the Treasury of the Commonwealth two hundred dollars, under the provisions of chapter forty-two of the Revised Statutes, notwithstanding the restrictions of section second of that chapter.

House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1856.

Passed to be enacted, Charles A. Phelps, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 20th, 1856.

Passed to be enacted, ELIHU C. BAKER, President.

February 21, 1856,

Approved, HENRY J. GARDNER.

Secretary's Office, Boston, March 1st, 1856.

A true copy of the original Act. Attest, Francis DeWitt,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

We hereby adopt the following

Constitution.

ARTICLE 1st. The Association shall be known by the name of the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

ART. 2d. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, one Recording Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary, one Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, all of whom shall be chosen by ballot annually, and hold their offices until others are elected to fill their places, excepting at the first meeting, when they may be chosen as the meeting may determine, to serve until the second Monday in December next, and until others are elected.

ART. 3d. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of December, and other meetings may be held as often as the officers may find

it expedient or the Society decide.

ART. 4th. All meetings of the Society shall be duly notified in one or more of the papers published in town, one week in advance, or by personal notices to each

member as the officers may determine.

ART. 5th. The funds of the Society shall be placed at interest by the Treasurer, under the direction of the President and other officers, and when they amount to one thousand dollars, the interest thereon and the two hundred dollars to be received from the State Treasury, shall be offered in premiums, and no appropriation shall ever be made reducing the capital below the sum of one thousand dollars.

ART. 6th. Premiums shall be determined upon by the officers, at such times as they shall deem expedient.

ART. 7th. The expenses of the Society shall be paid from assessments.

ART. 8th. The President and other officers shall regulate all the concerns of the Society during the intervals of its meetings, and propose such subjects of improvement to the attention of the public as well as the Society; appoint such committees, publish such communications, and offer such premiums as they shall

think proper, provided the premiums offered do not exceed the income of the Society from its invested funds and the State; and they shall lay before the Society, at each of its meetings, a statement of their proceedings, and of any communications made to them.

ART. 9th. The Recording Secretary shall record all the votes and proceedings of the Society and of the officers, and enter them in separate books, subject to the order of the Society.

ART. 10th. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due to the Society and all donations that may be made to it, and keep a true account of them in a book of the Society, and make such disposition of them as the Board of Officers may direct, not contrary to the fifth article of this Constitution; and at the annual meeting shall make a full and true report of the condition of the finances, of the receipts and expenditures.

ART. 11th. If at any meeting of the officers or of the Society, the President, and Vice-Presidents or Secretary shall be absent, the members present may fill the vacancy for that meeting, and not less than four members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 12th. The meetings of the officers shall be held at such times and places as they may determine upon.

ART. 13th. Any person, by paying into the treasury two dollars (or if a female one dollar), and signing the rules adopted by the Society, shall be considered a member.

ART. 14th. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of the majority of the members belonging to the Society.

On motion of Geo. W. Macy, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to report a list of names to this meeting for Officers of the Society for the present year, as follows:—

G. W. Macy,
HENRY D. ROBINSON,
ISAAC AUSTIN,
J. H. HANNIFORD,
EDWARD MACY,

Which Committee reported the names of

EDWARD W. GARDNER,
For President.

James Thompson,
George W. Macy,
Nathaniel Barney,
Wm. R. Easton,
For Vice-Presidents.

John B. King, For Corresponding Secretary.

TIMOTHY W. CALDER,
For Recording Secretary.

WM. M. BATES, For Treasurer.

Joseph M. Folger, Gardner Coffin, Edward C. Joy, Henry Coffin, Edward Macy, For Standing Committee.

And they were elected.

ALL CARDON

On motion, a Committee of eight was appointed to obtain signatures as members of the Society, viz.:—

Andrew J. Morton, Geo. W. Macy, James Thompson, F. M. Mitchell, E. W. Gardner, Edward Macy, Joseph M. Folger, Edward C. Joy.

Interesting remarks were made by the President, Isaac Austin, and Alfred Macy, making suggestions calculated to awaken a pleasing interest in the objects of the Society.

A very fine specimen of the "Berzi de Veteran" pear was exhibited by Josiah Gorham, raised in his garden the previous year, therefore having the honor of exhibiting the first fruit before the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

A Finance Committee, of seven, was appointed to solicit subscriptions and donations, to make up a capital stock of one thousand dollars, viz.:—

E. W. GARDNER,
F. M. MITCHELL,
CHAS. G. COFFIN,
GEO. W. MACY,
SHUBAEL WORTH,
Mrs. MATTHEW STARBUCK,
"NATHANIEL BARNEY.

Voted, "That this Society hold its meetings on the first Thursday of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M."

Voted to adjourn.

T. W. CALDER, Rec. S

ERRATA.

Several errors have occurred in the names in the Report, which the reader will correct.

On page 4, the Secretary's name should be T. W., in place of J. W. Calder. On page 85, Treasurer's Report, Shubael North should be Shubael Worth.

John W. Bonet "John W. Barrett.

On page 87, List of Members,
W. H. Waill should be W. H. Waitt.
J. W. Bonnett should be J. W. Barrett.
Joseph S. Bonney should be Joseph S. Barney.
Mrs. Malinda Bonney should be Mrs. Malinda Barney.

Thursday Evening, May 1.—A regular meeting of the Society was held this evening, James Thompson, V. P., in the Chair.

G. W. Macy, from the Finance Committee, reported that five hundred dollars had been subscribed towards our capital stock.

After reading the Constitution by the Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

T. W. C., Sec.

Thursday Evening, June 5.—The regular meeting of the Society was held in the west room of the Atheneum. There was a very good attendance—several ladies present, who appeared to take a great interest in the meeting.

The Finance Committee reported that they had obtained six hundred and sixty dollars, with a probability of one hundred more, leaving two hundred and forty dollars to be obtained to make up the one thousand dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee remarked that it was very desirable to make up the required amount as soon as possible, in order that we may be able to offer a list of premiums and advertise a Cattle Show and Fair, as we cannot expect to awaken a lively interest in the objects of the Society until we have made up our capital stock and published a list of premiums; and when this is done the Society will be able to add largely to its members.

On motion of J. B. King, it was voted to add five members to the Committee of Finance, and request them to make renewed and vigorous efforts to make up our capital to one thousand dollars, and to meet every week until our next regular meeting. J. B. King, James Thompson, Mrs. E. W. Gardner, Mrs. J.

B. King, and Nathaniel Barney, were added to the Committee.

The Constitution was then read by the Secretary, and several names were added as members.

Remarks were made by several ladies and gentlemen, giving important hints in horticulture and floriculture.

The President stated that there was ample material for a fine display of fruits, flowers and stock, which would make their appearance just so soon as we are prepared to hold our first Cattle Show and Fair. He flattered himself that Nantucket will be found making great and even unlooked-for progress from the action of this Society. He also stated that recent experiments had been made, proving that grain and all kinds of food for fattening pigs, was better not to be cooked.

James Thompson replied, that while he agreed with the view which the President had advanced in regard to grain, he differed from him in regard to all roots, which he was satisfied were better to be cooked.

The President gave a statement of some experiments recently made, showing the result of the application of guano to a field of corn, and thought the Society would be made more useful by referring to such experiments at our meetings.

An interesting conversation was carried on for some time, in which the ladies joined, in regard to the use of guano upon garden and house plants, and the management required to keep off insects.

Mr. Thompson stated, that in applying guano to plants, there should be a preparation of half an ounce of guano to one gallon of water.

After an hour spent in agreeable discussion upon various subjects of agriculture, the meeting adjourned

Thursday Evening, July 3d.—At the hour of meeting only three persons in attendance, adjourned.

T. W. C., Sec.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 7th.—Not a quorum present, adjourned.

T. W. C., Sec.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 4th.—Not a quorum present, adjourned.

T. W. C., Sec.

Thursday, Oct. 2, 1856.—The meetingwas called to order by the President. There was a good attendance of farmers and ladies, and some new members added.

The President reported that our capital of one thousand dollars had been subscribed, and during the present month that part of our business would be finished, and that we should be entitled to receive two hundred dollars from the State Treasury. He also reported that the officers at their meeting on the evening of August 5th, had offered the following list of Premiums, and advertised to hold a Cattle Show and Fair on the 28th of October next.

NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Cattle Show and Fair of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, will be held on the 28th day of October next, and the following premiums are offered by the Society, viz.:—

Vist of Premiums.

Forest Trees.—For the best plantation of Pine or other Forest Trees, of not less than five acres, nor less than one year old, raised from seed, 1st premium, \$5, 2d premium, \$4.

FRUIT TREES.— number	-For the best lot of	Fruit Trees, not le	ss than twenty in
	1st premium, \$6.	2d premium	, \$4.
Grain, &c.—F	or the best field of I	ndian Corn, of not	less than half ar
ridusia kili a	1st premium, \$5.	2d premium	, \$3.
For the best fi-	eld of Wheat, Rye, Baroch,	rley, or Oats, of no	ot less than half ar
	1st premium, \$5.	2d premium	1, \$3.
Beans.—For t	he best field of Beans of 1st premium, \$5.	of not less than one 2d premium	
CARROTSFor	the best field of Carr	ots of inot less that	n one quarter of a
acre,	1st premium, \$5.	2d premiun	1, \$3.
POTATOES.—FO	or the best field of Po 1st premium, \$5.	otatoes of not less 2d premiun	
	RNIPS.—For the best f If an acre, 1st premium, \$3.	ield of Beets and 2d premiun	
	For the best patch of d not more than five y 1st premium, \$5.		COLUMN DESCRIPTION
For the	the best stallion not less 1st Premium, \$5. best breeding mare w 1st premium, \$3. best colt of three year best colt of two years.	2d premiun ith her colt, 2d premium	1, \$3.
Bulls.—For th	he best Bull, .	. s.em.ed.	\$5.
Cows.—For the For the	best lot of Cows of n best single cow over t best single cow under best Yearling,	ot less than three in	
SHEEP.—For t		less than five.	2
	ne best yoke of Working		5
	ALAN		
	e best Sow, not less the		,
For the	best Sow that has had best Sow with not le	d two litters of pig	rs, 2

BUTTER.—For the best Butter, not less than ten pounds, made after the first of October,

1st premium, \$3.

2d premium, \$2.

POULTRY .- For the best lot of Poultry, not less than one dozen, . \$5

Awards will be made for Bread, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Cakes, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to the amount of \$60.

The above premiums will be paid only to members of the Society or to those who join it at the time of receiving the premium; and all persons intending to claim any of the above premiums, must enter notice with some member of the Executive Committee at least two weeks previous to the day of the show, and be prepared to satisfy the Committee in regard to the ages, &c., of the animals, and of the cost and manner of cultivation of any crops or trees offered. All Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Domestic and Fancy articles, must be entered with the Secretary on the day previous, and up to 10 A. M., of the day of the Fair.

By order of the Executive Committee,

E. W. GARDNER, President.

T. W. CALDER, Secretary.

Nantucket, Sept. 5th, 1856.

Voted that the rooms of the Society be kept open every night of this month. Adjourned until to-morrow evening, 7 o'clock.

T. W. C., Sec.

October 14, 1856.—The following Committees were appointed to award premiums:—

List of Names.

Committee of Arrangements.

E. W. GARDNER, E. H. ALLY, HENRY COFFIN,

James Thompson, Geo. W. Macy, Wm. M. Bates.

Committee on Vegetables.

HENRY D. ROBINSON, SHUBAEL WORTH, SAMUEL B. SWAIN, WM. BARTLETT.

Committee on Fancy Articles.

WM. M. BATES,

Mrs. Wm. R. Easton,

"T. W. Calder,

"Alanson Swain,

"Chas. C. Folger,

"James C. Rosers,

John M. Bovey,

Mrs. J. W. Cartwright,

"B. B. Gardner,

"James Thompson.

"W. B. Mitchell,

"J. B. King.

Committee on Fruit.

Doct. J. B. King, Josiah Gorham, Wm. M. Bates.

Committee on Grain and Root Crops.

EDWARD MAGY, JAS. M. FOLGER, ED. C. JOY.

Committee on Fruit Trees.

GEORGE MYRICK, CHARLES MITCHELL, SAMUEL KING, JAMES THOMPSON.

Committee on Horses.

ALLEN SMITH, OBED STARBUCK, SAMUEL MEADER.

Committee on Sheep.

E. W. GARDNER, ARNOLD MORSE, OBED STARBUCK.

Committ e on Swine.

EDWARD MACY, ZIMRI CATHOART, CHARLES C. FOLGER.

Committee on Cows and Heifers.

James Thompson, Shubael Worth, Isaac Austin, Joseph M. Folger.

Committee on Bulls.

Andrew M. Myrick, Benj. B. Gardner. Committee on Working-Oxen.

ED. C. Joy.

JOSEPH M. FOLGER.

Committee on Cranberries.

JOHN H. SHAW, HENRY COFFIN.

Committee on Bread.

Mrs. Mary Watson, Mrs. Susan G. Clark, "Clarrisa Ray, "Susan Rawson.

Committee on Butter.

Mrs. ELIZA BARNEY, Mrs. LYDIA P. MACY, Mrs. T. W. CALDER.

Committee on Forest Trees.

JOSEPH B. MACY, ANDREW WHITNEY, JOSEPH VINCENT.

Committee on Plants and Flowers.

C. BARNARD, Jr.,

Miss EMILY SHAW, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. E. P. Fearing.

Committee on Manufactured Articles.

EDWARD F. EASTON, ALBERT TOBEY, B. T. SIMMONS.

Committee on Poultry.

WM. M. BATES, NATHANIEL BARNEY, ALBERT C. FOLGER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

OF THE

Nantucket Agricultural Society.

Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 1856.

The morning commenced with rain and a strong wind; but notwithstanding this, the Farmers were early on the ground with their stock and vegetables; and in view of the weather, and the great drought which had made the season so unfavorable a one for all kinds of crops, the supply, and the quality of the vegetables, was beyond expectation.

The interest in the occasion was very great, much more than the Society had anticipated; and the whole morning was occupied, and the hall through with persons who brought articles for exhibition and premium, making it almost impossible for the Committee of Arrangements to put the things in desirable order.

The grounds prepared for the cattle were also thronged by the public. In consequence of the rain, all the stock entered did not come in; yet there was a very good show, doing credit to our island.

At 10 o'clock the exhibition opened, and the hall was soon filled by the interested and wonder-stricken people, and the throng continued until 3 P. M., when the President called the meeting to order, and announced that the audience was invited to proceed to the Metho-

dist Chapel, and listen to the exercises prepared for the afternoon, in which there would be an address from the Hon. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Mass-Board of Agriculture.

The services at the church were as follows:-

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE CENTRE ST. METHODIST CHAPEL, Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 1856.

Reading of Hymns by the Rev. George H. Hepworth. Singing under the direction of Mr. Avery T. Allen.

I.—Original Hymn.

From Nature's ample storehouse,

From enty's open hand,

We cull in fullest measure

The harvests of our land;

The bearded wheat of Autumn,

The yellow corn and rye,

The ripe, rich-tinted fruitage,

With careful husbandry.

In many a vine and fruit-tree,
Of native produce rare,
We see displayed around us
God's kindness, every where.
That He'll make good his promise
Of harvest and seed-time,
With every changing season
Unfailing is the sign.

With gratitude the reaper
His barn and coffer fills,
And contemplates the "cattle
Upon a thousand hills."
Thanksgiving! O! Thanksgiving!
That joyful sound we'll raise,
And every voice united
The great Creator praise.

Sing, sing aloud the story
In one unbroken strain,
Of God's creative glory—
(The "morning star's" refrain.)
Till every isle shall echo
Our anthem-note of praise,
And every clime and country
Blend choicest harmonies.

II.—Prayer.

By Rev. J. EMERSON SWALLOW.

III.—Original Hymn.

God of the sighing breeze,
God of the waving trees,
To Thee we soar.
In field, and fruit, and flower,
In Summer's sunny hour
And Winter's sleeting shower,
Thee we adore.

Now from the shimmering sky,
Now from Thy home on high,
In mercy look.
That rightly we may heed,
And rightly we may read
The lessons we may need
From Nature's Book.

Each trembling field of grass;
Each weird and wild morass;
Each tree and sod;
Each bud in beauty wrought;
Each blossom quickly sought,
Is but the EMBODIED THOUGHT
Of Nature's God.

Then let our faith be deep,
As climb we steep by steep
To holiness:
And when, Father divine!
We seek Thy love benign,
And would be wholly thine,
Hear us, and bless.

IV .- Address, by the Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT.

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ddress

Mass.

I congratulate you, Mr. President and gentlemen of Nantucket, on the complete success of this the first exhibition of your agricultural society. If "well begun" is "half well done," you may anticipate a success as glorious as this beginning is auspicious.

An occupation opening such vast fields of experiment, so wide a range of practical and scientific inquiry, and presenting so many objects of interest as that in which we are engaged, seems to invite, and should secure, for the promotion of its interests, the highest efforts of human genius. For who can imagine a grander employment than that of aiding the progress of an art which seeks to devise the means of obtaining vegetable and animal products for the support of man in the most perfect and economical manner?

Modern times, indeed, have witnessed the union, to some extent, of scientific research and actual experiment in the field; and chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, and especially mechanics, have contributed largely to the development of improvements in farming; but science still deals too much in mere abstractions, and the practical man has not yet thrown off all his jealousies of scientific theories; and it is rare that we find even a moderate degree of practical skill and scientific knowledge combined in the same individual.

Some men pass from the theory of farming to its practice, as a hungry cow dashes into a clover field. You look with astonishment at the enthusiasm with which they take hold of farming, deluding themselves with the idea that to be a practical farmer, is the easiest thing in the world.

But what is it to be a practical farmer? Is it merely to be able to dig from morning till night, and then to sleep from night till morning? Is it merely to

be able to hoe, to hold plough or to mow? The most ignorant day-laborer on your farms, can, as a general thing, go through these operations; for, as commonly understood, they require only a good degree of physical force.

What then constitutes a good practical farmer, in the fullest and highest sense? There must be not only physical strength and manual skill in the use of implements, but also the intellectual qualities of sound judgment, providence, discretion and solid good sense. Suppose a shoemaker should fail, through neglect or ignorance, to keep his tools in order, and should work with dull knives, with which he could do no good work without the expenditure of time and labor which would otherwise be unnecessary: would you call him a good practical shoemaker?

If a mechanic should begin work on a job he had undertaken, and neglect to keep an account by which he might see from time to time whether he was gaining or losing by his labor, and as a consequence should lose money and fail, would you call him a good practical mechanic?

And how can we put a high estimate on the experience and practice of a man in any business, if at the end of a certain number of years of close application, he has done no more than merely to live without accumulating a provision for his old age? A newly arrived foreign day-laborer can generally do that, without an experience of twenty years.

No; a man may practice medicine and not be a good practical physician, or he may practice law without being a good practical lawyer. I have known many such myself, and I have no doubt such instances of lawyers or doctors having some practice, without being

what would be called good practical men, are within the knowledge of many who hear me.

And now, looking at the matter in the light of plain, practical common sense, is it not absurd to suppose a man can be a good practical farmer, who can do no more, and who knows no more, than to work like a slave day after day, without bringing the light of intelligence to bear on the toils of the hand? Without trying to shorten labor, to increase his crops, and at the same

time to diminish his expenses?

st

You will see many farmers neglect entirely the preparation and care of manures. They throw every thing out of the barn-window and let it lie, as was customary twenty years ago, to be drenched by the rains which wash out all the soluble and most valuable parts, and carry them away, or to be parched by the sun which sets free many of the rich gases, and sends them flying away into the air to be caught again by the rains and carried down upon the fields of other men, while they are lost forever to the owner of the mass of bulky material from which they started. Why should you call such men practical farmers, any more than you would call a mechanic who failed to keep his tools and stock in order, and consequently did poor work, a good practical mechanic?

Not long since, I rode through a strictly farming district, and in the space of about eight miles I counted nearly twenty barns all smirched up around the windows as if somebody had been trying to draw an outline map in water colors, directly under the troughless eaves. Twenty years ago, this was a very common sight, as I well remember; but since then, science has taught what chemical changes take place in the manure heap, and the loss from exposure; and though at first only here and there an individual took the hint and economized

labor and money by building a barn-cellar, yet the leaven began to work, and in time the whole lump will probably be leavened, though it may never admit its indebtedness to the source of the original leaven.

I do not hesitate to say that if mechanics took the course that many farmers do, they would starve to death in less than five years, unless a remarkably favorable conjunction of circumstances protected them from the consequences of their indiscretion. When a mechanic enters upon a certain kind of business, he knows just how much he makes, how much a day—if he works by the day—or how much a year, and he can and must regulate his expenses accordingly; thus, if prudent and judicious, he goes on making a little, at all events, and if he lives within his means, a great deal. Thus, at the end of five years, after much self-denial, he will be likely to find himself doing well. But if, after he has begun a particular kind of work, he becomes convinced that it is unprofitable, he leaves it at once with a trifling loss. Now how many farmers can be found who keep a strict account with any crop or any field, or with their live stock; and if they neglect to do so, how can they tell whether in reality they are making or losing by that particular kind of crop or that particular kind and management of stock? How can they tell in season to avoid a very serious loss, oftentimes?

No; the fact is, there is no business under the sun that requires such varied and accurate knowledge, such close and careful observation of the laws of nature, and such constant study of the improvements in the mechanic arts, as farming; and there is no business that calls so constantly for the exercise of plain, practical common sense. Without this, no man can be a good practical farmer, no matter how much science or how much knowledge of other things he may have. Probably the

fact that only a very small number of those who happen to possess a respectable knowledge of the sciences applicable to farming, were trained in early life upon the farm, so as to get some knowledge of its daily operations, has done much to create an unjust prejudice against science, for it is evident that a man with some systematic knowledge of farming, other things being equal, ought to become a good practical farmer before one who has not such knowledge.

I do not mean that to become a good, or even a first rate farmer, a man must be a learned chemist, botanist or physiologist, or a skilful mechanic. Each of these branches must be made an object of special attention, if one would excel in it, and requires the constant study and application of a lifetime, while the farmer, like other men, must earn his daily bread, and meet the duties which society and his occupation

impose upon him.

Nor do I wish to convey the idea that by study and knowledge of the sciences, farming itself can ever become an exact science like mathematics, or mechanics. They who maintain that it may be reduced to the same certainty and system as any mechanical pursuit, greatly deceive themselves. The manufacturer has only dead and inert matter to work upon. He can control the spindle and the loom by a machinery so nice as to seem almost instinct with life; but who can control the infinite variety of influences which modify the growth of an acre of corn? Who can command the gentle rains, the silent dew, and the genial sunshine? Who but Him who holds the storm in his hand and can still the raging sea?

But to maintain that nothing can be done to promote the development of our agriculture,—to cling to the favorite prejudices of a past age,—to reject the prof-

fered aid and refuse the helping hand of science, and thus trig the wheels of progress, is as unreasonable as to go to the opposite extreme and maintain that science will effect an entire revolution in farming and make labor a pastime. Truth generally lies between extremes, and the true medium must be arrived at by the aid of sound judgment and common sense; but if a man is prejudiced, either by the results of early training or a long life of routine, his judgment is not sound.

One thing is certain, that under the influence of practical farming, so called, the land of New England has notoriously deteriorated to such an extent, that it is estimated that at least a thousand millions of dollars would be required to repair the effects of a wasteful and

exhausting system of cultivation.

Now what are we to do about it? That is the question which must be met. Much has already been done, but far more still remains to do. If we are to sit idle, content with our present acquisitions in farming, and scout the idea of all attempt at further progress, I admit the perfect folly of spending time and money in experiment; but if we are to keep up with the march of improvement in other professions, or in the agriculture of other states and countries, how are we to work unless it be by practical experiment, or by reliance on the crude theories and ill-digested, uncertain deductions of those who claim to speak by authority of science?

Among the greatest difficulties which we as farmers have to contend with, will be found the custom of making careless statements and hasty conclusions, and the habit of conducting experiments in such a vague and unsatisfactory manner, that they are entirely useless as data upon which to found correct rules of farming. How few, even of those who are willing to make experiments, can bring to them the exact and nice observation

of all modifying circumstances of the weather and temperature through a long season, or can keep constant and careful records of every fact which will be of importance to one living in another part of the State, or on a different soil? Suppose you raise a field of corn, for example, and undertake to make a statement for the good of the community? The history and quality of the seed should be stated, the previous treatment and nature of the land on which it grows, its composition, its mechanical condition, its exposure to the sun, its depth, the manner and depth of ploughing, the true character and the quantity of the manures used, the manner and time of applying them, the time of planting the seed, and the minute details of the cultivation through the year, the expense of labor, the changes of the weather and its effects on the result, the harvesting and disposition and profits of the crop, should all be set forth with a rigid exactness, for without all these particulars, and even more, the experiment is comparatively worthless. But to observe all these items, and to make a clear and faithful statement of them, requires much time, and few farmers can afford time at the busiest season of the year. Hence, while we have many experiments and accounts of experiments, in a scientific point of view they are of no value, though made in good faith, and perhaps with even more care and expense than the farmer can afford to bestow upon them. Now here we want the cooperation of the intelligent farmer and the man of science, the farmer to observe and make sure of his facts, the man of science to take up these facts, to analyze them, and to make deductions and suggestions for the farmer. We want a series of patient and accurate experiments, recorded in such a manner as not to mislead. We want them not in one branch of farming alone, but in nearly all; in the permanent improvement of lands, in the breeding and feeding of stock, in new and improved implements, and in a thousand other details in which our knowledge is still very imperfect. And let it not be forgotten that an exact, faithful and systematic statement of every experiment so conducted, is of the utmost value to the community; and with such statements of such experiments, new discoveries and new progress would inevitably follow. Then let all such statements be brought together, thoroughly digested and analyzed, and we shall have a collection of real facts in agriculture, not theories to be afraid of, but facts upon which it will be safe to base our rules for daily practice.

Here is the true field for the agricultural societies to exert a direct and powerful influence on the progress of scientific and practical agriculture throughout the State, and for the more complete and rapid development of the material resources of the Commonwealth. Let the officers of every society be stimulated to renewed effort to raise the character of the experiments conducted under their influence, to a higher standard, and encourage more complete and reliable records of such experiments, and they will do infinite service in promoting agricultural improvement among us, and answering the innumerable questions and difficulties which meet us at every turn of our daily practice in farming, and by enabling us to supply our wants and to increase and develop the capacities of our farms in the most perfect and economical manner.

You, gentlemen of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, have a work to perform in developing the resources of your beautiful island. It is within your power, by proper effort, to bring many of your soils, now comparatively barren, to a high state of fertility. I have been, at different times within the past three years, over

nearly the whole island, have visited many of your best farms, your plantations of forest trees and cranberries, and have been not only gratified and surprised at what has already been attempted and accomplished, but convinced that much more may be judiciously undertaken

with far greater and more surprising results.

He who shall succeed in cultivating forest trees will be a public benefactor in more senses than one. Forest trees in exposed situations, like hundreds of acres along your shores, not only afford shelter to other plants, making their cultivation practicable which would have been undertaken in vain without such a protection, but actually increase the fertility of lands in their vicinity. The complete success which has attended the culture of pines in situations somewhat like yours in England, in Scotland, and particularly in France, to say nothing of the successful experiments in this country, justify the prediction that such plantations will not only enhance the value of property around them, but pay a good profit on the outlay.

Time would fail me to enter into the details of the best modes of planting forest trees, even if it were in my power to make any suggestions of value to those among you who already have some experience; but I may briefly state that in all plantations of forests a mixture of species is to be preferred to any one variety. You have now chiefly the maritime pine, (pinus maritima,) which seems to be growing luxuriantly. Now if you plant the white birch, or the Scotch larch, or the goat willow, (salix caprea,) you would find that the two or three species of trees would rather benefit than injure each other. The Scotch larch is particularly valuable in forming a soil out of barren drifting sands, for, being a deciduous tree, its annual foliage makes a thick layer of vegetable material which covers the sands,

while it does not essentially interfere with the growth of smaller plants. This process being repeated year after year, comes in time to produce a good and fertile soil out of barrenness and sterility. The white birch, so admirably adapted to a mixture in situations like yours, grows rapidly, and in ten or fifteen years may be thinned out to give additional space to the pines, which by that time will begin to need it. It is very easy of propagation by seed, and probably ten thousand young trees, from a foot to three feet high, could be had at a cent apiece. I have this season visited a plantation of pines on a soil precisely like much of yours, a perfectly barren sand, the owner of which informed me that it had yielded him annually, on an average, a cord of wood to the acre for twenty years during which it had been formed. The soil had evidently been improved; young oaks and other hard wood trees were appearing thickly among the pines, and no one could have told that the plantation had been artificially formed, so thick and forest-like had it become.

"Aye be sticking in a tree, Jock; it'll be growing

while you are sleeping!"

You have, also, unusual facilities for the cultivation of the cranberry. We dwellers on the continent must take our turn at the frosts of spring and the frosts of autumn, either of which will be liable to injure or destroy our entire crop. You have nothing to fear from this source, while you have many acres which may be very profitably devoted to this crop. I know one man in this State who for fifteen acres of cranberries has this year received over thirty-five hundred dollars, and for the same last year (1855) received over four thousand dollars, and this with no cost of cultivation except the picking.

On this subject I should be glad to dwell at greater

length did time and your patience permit, for of all our fruits, I consider the cranberry one of the most beautiful, the most healthful, and the most profitable.

There is one other plant for which your climate and many of your soils are admirably adapted. I refer to the osier willow. The article now very extensively used for basket making is imported mostly from abroad, and large prices are paid for it, while there is no reason why we might not raise it to perfection and with a fair profit. With this plant as a cultivated crop I have no practical experience, but I have made it a special study; have sought out old men from abroad who have cultivated and worked it all their lives, and have learned many a curious fact with regard to it which, if this were the proper place, I should be glad to allude to. I hope your society will encourage experiments with this plant, and give the results to the world.

There is also another plant which I would suggest to you the importance of cultivating so far as to satisfy yourselves with regard to it; and that is the Chinese sugar cane, a plant which belongs to the family of grasses, lately introduced among us, and which I am inclined to think will prove to be an exceedingly valuable addition to our cultivated crops. It is much like Indian corn in appearance, when young, and like broom-corn when arrived at maturity. It is unquestionably very rich in saccharine matter. I have seen fine molasses made from it, and experiments made and in process have demonstrated, in the opinion of some, the practicability of crystallizing it into sugar. It is worthy of careful experiment, particularly as a forage plant to sow in drills and cut up green for stock, as we do green corn. Its cultivation is like that of Indian corn, and it will grow and flourish wherever that will.

v.-Original Hymn.

Great God! to Thee we sing,
From whom all blessings spring;
Accept our lays.
Let us with grateful choice,
While rocks and rills rejoice,
Join with united voice,
And sound thy praise.

The plenteous fruits and flowers,
The cool, refreshing showers,
The insect's mirth;
The waving fields of grain,
The soft and smiling plain,
Thy goodness all proclaim,
And glad the earth.

The warbling of the birds,
The lowing of the herds,
Are nature's lays;
Hills, vales and woodlands teem,
Clad in their robes of green,
And morning's earliest beam
Wakes all to praise.

Shall man alone to-day,
Man, who alone can pray,
Forgetful be?
While valleys smile and sing,
And plains with gladness ring,
Let us our tribute bring,
Great God! to Thee.

VI.—Benediction by Rev. EDWARD H. HATFIELD.

The evening entertainment was commenced with a Song, written by Miss Anna Gardner for the occasion, and sung by the Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. A. T. Allen.

SONG.

1.—Ye friends of Agriculture, all
Come to our Show and Fair;
We fain would make our "Island home,"
With richest lands compare.
Most hopefully we'll labor on
With shovel, spade, and hoe;
And then abundantly we'll reap
From seeds we yearly sow.
O, Agriculture! that's the work for me,
We'll cultivate the yielding soil
And raise the tall Pine Tree.

2.—Our fallow land shall yet repay
The "Gardner's" care who toils,
The maple and the brave young oak
Shall crown our barren hills.
Our valleys shall renew their youth,
Rich pastures stretch beyond,
The silver and the willow boughs
Wave free o'er Hummock Pond;
O, Agriculture! that's the work for me,
We'll cultivate the yielding soil
And raise the tall Pine Tree.

3.—We'll show you fruit from orchard trees
So luscious, large and rare,
Their rich tints vie in beauty with
The fairest of the "Fair."
The graces horticultural,
With plants and fruits combined,
We'll ne'er forget to cultivate
The fadeless wreath of mind.
O, Agriculture! that's the work for me,
We'll cultivate the yielding soil
And raise the tall Pine Tree.

This song was received with great applause.

The Hon. C. L. Flint then addressed the meeting. His remarks were interesting, and valuable to the Society. He asked "to be excused for his brevity, on account of his husky voice, although he was not corned."

He was followed by the Hon. J. H. Shaw, in a few remarks.

The GLEE CLUB then sung a song written for the occasion by Miss GETCHELL, which contained many happy hits at the officers and contributors. It was received with approbation, and will long be remembered for its wit and appropriateness to the occasion.

The Rev. J. G. Forman was called up, and spoke a few words of encouragement, and read his song of the "Nantucket Mariner," which was then sung by the GLEE CLUB:—

SONG OF THE NANTUCKET MARINER.

BY REV. J. G. FORMAN.

Air-Sweet Home. (Sung by Mr. A. T. Allen, at the Nantucket Agricultural Fair.)

In all of life's wanderings, wherever I stray,
O'er the waves of old ocean, by lands far away,
Of all the dear spots that my heart can beguile,
There is no place so dear as my lov'd native isle,
Lov'd, lov'd native isle,
There is no place so dear, as my lov'd native isle.

Thou dear island home, where our forefathers sleep, I shall never forget thee, though far on the deep, Full oft, in my dreams, as I rest on the main, I return in my visions, and greet thee again.

Lov'd, lov'd native isle.

There is no place so dear, as my lov'd native isle.

Thy sea-beaten shore, where the bird comes to rest,
Thy homes of good cheer, the heart-welcome guest,
The herds and the flocks, that roam o'er thy hills,
Are seen, with the vanes that go round on thy mills.
Lov'd, lov'd native isle,
There is no place so dear, as my lov'd native isle.

The light-house that shines on the tremulous wave, A guide through the storm, full of hope for the brave. These visions are with me, wherever I roam, Reminding me oft of my own island home.

Lov'd, lov'd island home,

There is no place so dear, as my lov'd island home.

When on distant oceans, the waves running high, The storm clouds have gathered, and darkened the sky When perils are near us, and loud moans the sea,
My heart turns with fondness to home and to thee.
Lov'd, lov'd native isle,
There is no place so dear, as my lov'd native isle.

With thee are fond memories still cherished and dear,
That are often revived, and bedewed with a tear,
Of loved ones, that rest in the slumbering grave,
While I have been tossed on the billowy wave.
Lov'd, lov'd native isle,
There is no place so dear, as my lov'd native isle.

Ye winds that have borne me away from thy shore,
Come waft me again to thy haven once more;
For the longer my absence, the farther I roam,
The more do I love thee, my own island home.
Lov'd, lov'd island home,
There is no place so dear as my lov'd island home.

EZRA LEWIS, a lad of eleven years, and son of a practical farmer, was then introduced, and read a poem which had been written by John G. Whittier for another but similar occasion.

Next followed a song written by Mrs. S----, and sung by the GLEE CLUB:--

ORIGINAL SONG.

Let us all, old and young,
Join with busy hands the throng;
Courage take,
We can make
Earth in beauty glow.
What if we have sandy soil—
Nothing have we without toil.
Hoe the weeds,
Sow the seeds,
God will make them grow.
Tra-la-la, &c. &c.

Magic light is 'round us shed, Cradled in our ocean bed, And we've schools Where love rules, Gems that grace our home.

Monsters 'neath the deep sea's foam
Yield us plenty, oil and bone.

Fruits and flowers

Must be ours—

These are what we crave.

Tra-la-la, &c. &c

Ne'er again, ne'er again
Bow we to the Ice-king's reign.
Thoughts shall go,
As they flow,
On the lightning's wing.
No Pope is like our "Bishop" great;
He's tied us to the Old Bay State.
We wish him health,
And scores of wealth,
A long and happy life.
Tra-la-la, &c. &c.

Truest "Joy" is ever found
Where the "Gardner" tills the ground.
Let's then raise
Songs of praise
In our noble cause.
We've generous hearts, with strong desire
Our ambition to inspire;
And what is best
Of all the rest,
We've "Flint" to strike the fire,
Tra-la-la, de, die.

Hardy sons, daughters heave,
Roam in climes beyond the wave;
And our salls,
Fann'd by gales,
Whiten every sea.
Round us ocean's heond expanse,
Round us wild waves madly dance;
And the 'lons,
Yet 'tis home,
And we love it well.
Tra-la-la, de, de,

Give, O give us forest glades, Where the twilight softly fades, Lofty trees, Whose bright leaves Kiss the fleecy clouds,
Let our children's children, glad,
Dance upon our hills, vine-clad,
When we sleep
Long and deep
In our quiet home.
Tra-la-la, &c. &c.

The Hon. W. R. Easton then addressed the meeting.

A. B. Whipple, Principal of the High School, was next introduced, and spoke nearly as follows:—

You see in my case, Ladies and Gentlemen, the penalty one has to pay for getting out of his proper place. I came upon this stage because it was not so densely crowded as the main floor, and my happening to be here is the reason why I am called upon to speak in reference to the cause which has called us together. Nor do I deem myself, as some might say, unfit to speak of Agriculture and its influence. I look upon the decorated walls of this room, and see here upon my left, in green and red letters, Floriculture, on my right Horticulture, and right before me, though at the other end of the hall, Agriculture. Though all these grades of culture have I passed, through Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, up to Menticulture, my present employment.

Let me then occupy a few moments of your attention in speaking, not of swine and pumpkins, but of those who raise and cultivate them.

Most severely, as a boy, did I ply the instruments of toil. I know by well remembered experience, what it is to work with dull tools: the poorest hoe falls to the lot of the boy, the dullest scythe is always for him; yet he must keep up, or be scolded; and if he keeps up with his master, he will be scolded, for, having

poorer tools, his work is not, and cannot be so well done. I plead, then, to-night, in behalf of the young farmers, the boy workers.

Discourage them not, tax not too much their strength by giving them the dullest ax, or hoe, or scythe. Give them good tools, and let them take pride in keeping them good, and doing their work well with them.

But I would speak more especially of the influence of Agricultural Fairs, not merely in the improved products and implements of husbandry, but also in the improved manners and tastes of an Agricultural community.

For weeks and months before the Fair, away back among the hills, the young men and women are thinking and talking and preparing their articles for exhibition and their apparel for themselves, that they may appear suitably among the throng which is to collect. When the eventful morning comes, while yet the stars have their lustre undimmed, from the farm-house on the hill-side, and the cot in the vale, are seen issuing forth their happy inmates, and directing their well-fed steeds to the Annual County Fair. These all feed their greedy eyes with sights which are long and profitably remembered. New forms of beauty and utility meet their eyes; they notice some things more beautiful than their own. They gaze at them earnestly to mark the difference, so that another year they may equal them; and thus it is they carry home with them a better idea of fitness-of the beautiful-than they brought with them. For a month or more what they saw forms the topic of conversation. The manners of the more refined are more or less imitated, and a perceptible improvement is seen in the tone of civilization. In this

improved taste the Ladies act a conspicuous part. I say not this to flatter the Ladies; it is a matter of fact. Their hands make the decorations, their taste beautifies the Hall, and with every effort improves. In no countries have such Fairs succeeded without their aid. Fancy-work, Paintings, and Statuary, are collected together and excite our love of the beautiful. We begin to inquire what are some of the foundations of beauty by which we may be guided in our judgments. Two things we find always please—the line of beauty, as in the letter S, and the line of grace, as in the spiral windings of the smoke as it gracefully rises above the quiet farm-house. These you see before you in the works of skill adorning the room, in the waving, unundulating motion of those various colored scarfs reaching from that chandelier to different parts of the room.

The great benefit, then, of these fairs, is not all in improved stock, and improved fruits, but in improved minds, improved tastes, improved sensibilities to what. ever is beautiful; thereby improving our life and augmenting our happiness. Such being the fact, we see how necessary it is that such Fairs should be encouraged. Let us hope, then, in conclusion, that the efforts of this year, crowned as they are with abundant success, will stimulate the minds of all concerned, to make greater efforts to have, when another season shall come, an Agricultural Fair, that will add still more to our phy-

sical and emotional well being.

The following song, from an unknown author, was sung by the GLEE CLUB:-

COME TO THE FAIR.

Air-" Bruce's Address."

YE who love Nantucket dear, Ye who've said kind words of cheer, Now we gladly greet you here, Welcome here to-night!

Here you see fruit ripe and rare,— Rosy apples—luscious pears,— Showing what our soil will bear, "Sterile" though it be.

Here's displayed fair ladies' skill; Lingering near, then think we still, "There's a way where there's a will," Should their motto be.

Manhood's strength is seen here too; They have shown what they can do, By their works so nice, though few, Which unequalled are.

Children, too, have done their part, Seen in works of finest art, Cunning hands and loving heart Wove in harmony.

Now we chant a last refrain;
When the year rolls round again,
May we sing a better strain—
In eighteen fifty-seven.

The President then stated that in consequence of the great desire of the inhabitants to visit the Fair, and as hundreds of persons had gone away during the evening, unable to obtain entrance, the Society had concluded to continue it until all had opportunity to come in, and that the same order of exercises might be expected on the following evening.

The great interest manifested through the day and evening satisfied the Society that their efforts were appreciated and would be crowned with success.

T. W. C.

October 29.—The exhibition opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the hall was visited by hundreds of persons through the day, and by 6 P. M. the sale of tickets was again stopped, as enough had been sold to fill the hall in the evening. At 7 o'clock the entertainment commenced with a speech from the Rev. G. H. Hepworth, as follows:—

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen,

There are two facts which a speaker generally offers as an excuse for expected poverty of thought in an address. First, he is unaccustomed to public speaking: second, his being called upon is entirely unexpected. The first I am unfortunately too well known tourge, but the second is so true that I have only to crave your kindest forbearance towards my remarks, and hope you will regard my congratulatory spirit more than the words in which it is expressed. This is the first of a series of exhibitions, a brilliant and worthy effort, indeed, yet we trust auspicious of a more successful future, which may well be styled our annual ovation to the Deity who presides over the productions of our mother earth. My hearty "God speed" to all who would ennoble the farmer's toil-my sincere cooperation, I freely give to any who seeks to spell out a meaning in the upturned furrow, in the little seed which hides a mysterious germ of life, in the waving fields of grass, and the trembling grace of the silken corn.

I have often noticed the distinct parallel between the arts and sciences which deal with matter and those which deal with mind. It is by brow-sweat we supply the needs of the body; it is by "brain-sweat" the life of the soul is supported. The province of the philosopher and man of science is to discover new thought; the work of practical men is to put those thoughts into tools, to materialize the idea, to forge it into a new plough, or harrow, or other instrument which shall lighten labor. The agriculturist and mechanic is only the practical artist who illustrates these schemes of the

theorist and tests their utility.

There is too a parallel between the farmer spiritual and farmer physical. Before he attempts to accomplish anything, the agriculturist looks at the "lay of the land," criticises the meadows, hills and valleys, tests the strength of the soil and forms some idea of the amount of labor to be expended in the production of a crop. After calmly balancing the arguments pro and con, he fixes the amount which his land shall pay for his labor, and then works to compel it to answer his expectations. He must upturn the soil; he must harrow it; he must plant the seed; he must water it; he has always to watch it lest the weeds choke the good growth, and then when the autumn comes, he reaps more than an equivalent for his labor. Nothing can be gained without toil—without constant watchfulness.

What better picture can I draw of the spiritualist than this, with only the change of a few names? Must not he too, if he wishes to accomplish any thing, first learn the "lay of the land?" Must he not examine the strength of the soil, its depth and its richness? Must he not reckon what he wishes to reap, and the amount of labor to be expended? Must he not upturn the soul with the plough of thought and smooth it with the harrow of criticism? Must he not sow the seed of truth and high aspiration, and watch them con-

tinually, lest they be choked by the weeds more numerous than the blades of grain? And can he any more hope for happiness when silvery age comes on, in whose youth the good seed was not sown, than the farmer for his crop in autumn when he has neglected to prepare and till the soil? In spring the farmer plants causes, in harvest time he reaps effects adequate to those causes. The Christian in youth creates causes or habits, whose effects are not easily shaken off when age comes creeping on.

But I must not weary you—many another parallel might be drawn between these two characters curious and instructive, but I must be content with the suggestion, and leave it to you to follow out. Yet I cannot close without again congratulating you upon the success of the present, and hope it will only prove the stepping-stone upon which you will rise to things still

And was followed by speeches by the Rev. A. D. GORHAM, Rev. E. H. HATFIELD, and JAMES M. BUNKER, Esq., interspersed with the songs of the previous evening by the Glee Club.

better in the future.

The Rev. E. H. HATFIELD spoke as follows:-

Mr. President,—It really appears to me, that one like myself who has nothing to say, who knows nothing upon the subject discussed, and who really wishes to say nothing, ought not to respond to your call. The only reason I can assign for doing so, is that given by a female friend of mine, who said she consented to a certain proposal made to her, because it did not appear polite to decline so kind an offer. In fact, there are

reasons that seem sufficient to excuse me from speaking upon this subject. I till no soil, I own no land; the only prospect I ever had of a right to landed property was in my prospective title to town charities, but my frequent removals have destroyed my claims to alms-houses, and with them all my rights in real estate are gone. There is, however, a single particular, in which I may claim an interest equal with producers; it falls to the lot of my household to be great consumers, so that my personal wants prompt me to encourage the production of the best articles of food in the greatest abundance.

And, Mr. President, I am made sensible of the vast achievements in agriculture, by calling to mind the implements of farming when I was a boy; then hoes had eyes nearly in their centre, ploughs were made of wood, scythes were hung on snaths found in the woods; compare these with the implements so nicely formed, and finely polished, under the supervision of this So-

ciety.

I will venture a single suggestion to the inhabitants of this island in behalf of this Society. It occurs to me, fellow-citizens, that we have made a slight mistake in supposing, because we are placed in the midst of the sea, that we are to obtain our subsistence from the water; but do not these shoals indicate that our business lies rather within the limits of the island than abroad? May not Nantucket be designed (as its soil and climate indicate) for some special purpose in agricultural pursuits? Should we not examine the subject, and make such experiments as will be likely to determine what plants, vegetables, and grain, may be raised to advantage? Experiments have already shown that

cranberries, grapes, and pears, may be cultivated with success, and it has been suggested that Chinese sugar

cane may be grown to advantage.

We need not suppose that the cultivation of pine groves is the extent of agriculture here. The time will doubtless come when these planted trees will fall before the woodman's axe, to make way for some more profitable production; so let us speed the day by our mutual consultation, and by voluntary exchange of thought.

The President announced that the Fair would open again at 10 o'clock, A. M., next day, and close with the evening, when singing and speaking might be expected. At 10 o'clock, P. M., all went to their homes,

highly pleased with the proceedings.

T. W. C., Secretary.

Thursday, October 30th, opened at 10 o'clock, A.M. The visitors were not so numerous as on the previous days; but many old persons visited the rooms, and appeared highly gratified, and many who had been in before returned, and seemed unwilling to see the fair closed.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., ALFRED MACY, Esq., was introduced to the meeting, and he presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we tender the grateful acknowledgments of the Nantucket Agricultural Society to the Committee of twenty Ladies, and the generous friends who assisted them, for their efficient aid and co-operation in the management and arrangement, by which the successful results of our first annual fair have been achieved.

And after complimenting the ladies, and the Society, for their success, and saying a few words to the farmers in regard to their position, he continued with the following: "But do not give your attention to the

practical alone; cultivate the beautiful; for although all things in nature are pleasing, there are those which excite a far deeper response from the sentiment of beauty within us, than others; cultivate flowers, it will occupy but a small portion of your time; and as you watch them while they grow, and observe each unfolding bud, when it presents itself to receive the first tinge from the light of the sun, your thoughts will be elevated, your soul made purer, your whole being improved. For myself, I have always been deeply interested in the cultivation of flowers, and I would ask no choicer boon than that when I am gone flowers may open their beautiful petals above my grave, and kiss the pure air of heaven with their sweet perfume.

Mr. President,—This exhibition draws to a close, but its beneficent influence must long be felt, and as each succeeding year brings us to the Agricultural Fair, all will, I believe, as now, unite with me, and respond to the sentiment with which I close my re-

marks :-

The President of the Nantucket Agricultural Society; this, his first harvest, proves him to be a most accomplished Gardner.

The President called the Hon. Wm. R. Easton to the chair, and briefly responded by thanking the gentleman for the complimentary sentiment with which he closed his remarks, and acknowledged that he had been from his birth somewhat of a gardener, if not an accomplished one, and that he had cultivated many things, first and last, but that among them all, speeches were not included; and for that reason, if for no other, he could not compete with his friend.

He said that it had been his intention to say a few words, either at the opening or some other appropriate

time of the Fair, yet he had not sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to extend his remarks further at this time, than to express his full sympathy with the resolution before the meeting, and to offer as an amendment to it, the following words:—

And also to those who contributed to make up our capital stock to one thousand dollars; those who have furnished original songs, and those who have sung them, to our great delight.

The resolution and amendment were then unani-

mously adopted.

Mr. A. B. Whipple then placed the beautifully carved figure of Hercules, which was on exhibition, before him, and called the attention of the audience to its fine proportions, and told them of the great efforts which were necessary to conquer all of the hydraheaded monsters which continually beset the path of the agriculturist. After which, the song by Miss Getchell, with additions, was again sung by the Glee Club, and was followed by the "auction bell," calling all to the sale of the remaining articles donated to the fair.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Since here we meet in social throng,
Your voices all prepare,
To sing aloud the joyful song,
Of the Agricultural Fair.
We'll swell it full and strong to-night,
So vibrate every string,
And shout aloud ye farmers all,
We'll make the welkin ring!

Here's Garder with his plenteous horn In Album Quilt displayed, With colored squares and stitches fine, That ladies fair have made; With Mrs. MITCHELL'S eagle proud In centre-piece outspread, And Mrs. Fosdick's model plough, With not a line mislaid.

The ladies all their gifts have brought—
A RULE a quilt so nice,
A Mrs. Morron 'broidery fine,
Made ready in a trice.
A love-scene done in worsted-work,
Makes every one to feel,
The reason why the mother says,
I do not hear the wheel!

There's worsted work of Bovey's here,
And Charlie Coffin's wife,
A Watson, Swain, and many more,
Presenting scenes of life.
Some ripe Catawba grapes are here,
Miss Bunker raised so nice;
And Mrs. Folger's waxen flowers,
Which won the Boston prize.

We have a Representative,
A "Dauphin" true from France,
Whose strange, eventful history,
His value doth enhance.
Although he does not speak to us,
"Tis not for want of facts,
He fears, should he excited be,
His brain too warm would wax.

Our paintings, too, deserve our praise—
Miss MITCHELL'S done in oil,
And FREDDIE ALLEY'S genius shows
What youth may do with toil;
And Annie Wood's conspicuous shows,
And Fish's true to life;
The Dr. has no Fearing's like
The picture by his wife.

Miss Palmer's added to the hall,
Her skill in crayons seen,
And Hinckler's snow storm, drawn by her,
When she was but fourteen.
Mrs. Rogers' 'broidery fills a case,
You all can see it now,
And Trafton's pumpkin is down stairs,
And Nourse & Mason's plough.

Then Thompson comes with fruit trees rare,
And luscious grapes so fine,
Produced from Sherburne's "barren soil,'
Worth diamonds in a mine.
And we will praise our Myrick friend,
For grapes so black and blue,
Excelled by none, we are sure of that,
And equalled but by few.

GEORGE WENDALL MACY'S generous hand,
With flowers strews our way,
And may he tread a flowery path,
To realms of brighter day.
Friend Barnex brings us flowers sweet,
Exotics, rich and rare,
Enough for beautiful bouquets,
Or wreaths for maidens fair.

Let "Vincent" be our motto here,
For "conquer all" we will,
When Bennie Gardner comes along,
With proofs of gardening skill;
There's Alley's Shanghaes (coats or fowls,)
And Bates's quinces rare;
Friend Taylor's corn that grows so large,
And Rathef's monstrous pear.

A Folger man has ponies brought,
A Myrick pumpkins round;
A Rawson butter new and sweet,
That seldom here is found.
A PITMAN also butter brings,
A Maoy, pop-corn white,
An Easton squashes crooked-necked,
I think we'd like a bite.

We boast two Kings amid the crowd,
Who bring rich fruit and flowers;
And Thomas Maor's cereus bright,
That blooms at midnight hours.
Another Macy shellbarks brings,
A Shaw some pears withal,
And Dunham, Judge, of course, we mean,
Has now re-peared our Hall.

There's monstrous "pratees" too, down stairs,
That Mr. CLAPP brought in,
And Maoy's hops, (not Newport ones,)
Will make good yeast, not gin.

There's Arnold Morse's cucumber, And Ryder's cauliflowers, And Mr. Williams' stalk of corn, To fill this hall of ours.

There's Gifford's quilts and cart-wheels round,
And Crossy's willow tall,
And Chase's turnips, Rawson's hemp,
And a "cullud" baby small.
And then the quaker quilting dames,
With caps of fancy laces,
Work patient o'er their quilting frames,
With walnut-colored faces.

Then Mr. Allen's "rising star,"
Made only with one hand,
There's not an equal for it here
Upon this "heap of sand."
There's Mr. Gorham's purple grapes,
And Coffin's harness stout,
And now our stock of words and names,
Has nearly given out.

And then among the judges wise,
Are Austin, Easton, Worth;
And Robinson, our brother quill,
Views products of the earth.
Friend Calder is recorder, too,
Of all the "doin's" here;
And Mr. Flint has made a speech,
We all have liked to hear.

Our teachers and our preachers too,
Have made us an address,
And Master Lewis read a piece,
That they all liked, we guess.
And evidence is given us,
That Agriculture's cause,
Has gained five hundred dollars now,
So give us your applause.

There's Cartwright, Bovey, Cobb and Swain, Among the singing line, And A. T. Allen plays the tunes, And Starbuck sings this time. And now we've had a joyful day, All things have gone on well; And, if you please, we'll close the Fair, With Murphy's auction bell.

O, Agriculture!
You're the work for me,
We hope in Fifty-Seven to sing
A better song for thee.

The President then announced that the Fair would close with a new song, from an unknown author, which would be read by the Rev. G. H. Hepworth, and sung by the Club. He thanked the citizens and ladies for their generous sympathy and patronage, and hoped another year to do something better.

The song was read and sung, and all departed

highly delighted.

T. W. C.

PARTING SONG.

AIR-" Burns' Adieu."

And must we leave this genial place,
Its fruits and flowers, its happy song,
Where humor, wit, and woman's grace
Enchain and charm the assembled throng?
Where art and nature have entwined
Their choicest gems, their deepest dye,
Where worth and beauty are combined
To glad the heart, and charm the eye?

Where woman's art and manhood's skill So richly blend, to grace our hall, Our aisles adorn, our tables fill, And garlands hang from wall to wall? This is the treat our Fair has given, These are the treasures of our Isle, They are the gifts of God from Heaven; Let man, and earth, and nature smile.

To woman's willing heart and hand, To manly zeal and courage true, To God, whose blessings crown our land, The tribute of our thanks is due: For all the faithful, generous toil, For all the aid, so freely given, To improve and bless our native soil, We invoke the choicest gifts of Heaven.

And now as ends the joyous scene,
And as we leave this festive hall,
May all its memories fresh and green
Remain to cheer and bless us all;
And may another year incite
To deeds of generous rivalry,
Nor parching drought, nor mildew, blight
The labor of our husbandry.

Thursday, Nov. 6th.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, the President in the chair, and most of the officers and a large number of members in attendance, much interest was manifested to hear the reports of the var ous Committees, whose duty it was to report to this meeting; but as several were not prepared, it was considered best not to read any until all were ready, and the meeting voted that when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet again on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

It was also voted that our President, E. W. GARD-NER, represent this Society at the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for the next three years.

Voted to adjourn. T. W. C.

Thursday, Nov. 13th.—Met according to adjournment. Wm. M. Bates was appointed Secretary protem, in the absence of the Secretary.

The President gave notice that he had been informed by Mr. FLINT, that our Treasurer's draft for two hundred dollars on the State Treasurer would be duly honored.

The following Reports were then read and accepted:—

REPORTS.

Vegetables.

Your Committee having performed the duty assigned to them by the Committee of Arrangements, beg leave to report as follows:—

The number of entries for premiums in this department, was small; not but that there are many who succeeded well in raising them, but because the spirit of competition has not yet been sufficiently aroused.

CORN.

Mr. Timothy Taylor presented for exhibition a very fine specimen of native Corn, being a sample of 81 bushels gathered by him from a half acre.

Good specimens of large kerneled native Corn were also shown by Messrs. Obed Starbuck, William R. Easton, Charles Pitman, Edward Chase, Nathaniel Barney, Joseph Morey, Zimri Cathcart, and Thomas A. Folger; variegated specimens by Lewis H. Wendell; Red Corn by Benjamin B. Gardner; White Pop Corn by Edward Macy and Timothy Taylor; and Red Pop Corn by William Bartlett.

From Barnstable County were specimens of red, yellow, and white Corn, from Nathan Jenkins, which we were pleased to see.

A specimen of Paraguay Corn, having every kernel enclosed in a husk, was exhibited by Albert C. Folger. It attracted much notice.

PUMPKINS.

"Some Pumpkins" were on exhibition; the largest, by Job Trafton, weighing 72 pounds, for which we award him a gratuity of fifty cents. Edward Chase, William H. Phinney and Timothy Taylor, each offered for view "Hard Shell" Pumpkins, such as our Continental friends would be glad to get, for which we award a gratuity to each of 25 cents.

The Cape Horn Pumpkins, twelve in number, from Zimri Cathcart, were fine-looking specimens, and we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

SQUASHES.

The "Marrow Squashes," from Benjamin Sheffield, were very beautiful; one was cut on exhibition, and showed very deep meat. We award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

Valparaiso Squashes, of dark blue color, raised by Thomas

Macy, were beauties.

Four bell-necked Winter Squashes, from Edward F. Easton, were the only winter species on exhibition, for which we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

JAPAN SQUASHES.

Three Japan Squashes, (the two largest weighing 33 pounds each,) were on exhibition, raised on the farm of William B. Starbuck, from seed originally from Japan, but brought here from California by Benjamin F. Wyer. They are in shape like a Watermelon, and about two feet in length; the seed and core also resemble a Watermelon, except in color. They make good pies by flavoring with Lemon Syrup, not Lemon Juice. We recommend its cultivation, and award a gratuity of fifty cents.

POTATOES.

"State of Maine" Potatoes, by William H. Phinney, were large and nice, and in the opinion of the Committee, culled, presenting something better than an average lot; nevertheless, they were very fine, and we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

Some fine Chenangoes were shown by William Bartlett, being a fair sample of 236 bushels raised on 246 rods of land, and which were entered for premium.

"Davis' Seedlings," from Henry Clapp, were fine potatoes, and from his honest statement, we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

One Bermuda Potato was on exhibition, from Matthew Starbuck. It was of good size, and grown from seed planted on the 27th of June. It appeared to be of good quality, and your Committee were glad to notice this new variety.

BEANS.

To Edward Macy, for a specimen of large white Beans, raised by him, we award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Small white Beans were shown by William Bartlett—a specimen of 16½ bushels off of 148 rods of land, which were entered for premium.

BEETS.

The best lot of Beets exhibited were by Robert Ratliff.

They were long Blood Beets, and were donated to the Society.

The next best, by Wm. M. Bates, and Jonathan Paddack, of the same kind, were worthy of note.

One weighing 9 lbs. 5 oz., by Joseph P. Sylvia, was a smooth specimen, and "fit to eat."

The basket of Turnip Beets, by Edward Macy, were fine and edible, and we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

For "monstrous size," the Mangel Wurtzel Beets, by Benjamin B. Gardner, and the Sugar Beets by Samuel B. Swain, were ahead of competitors, though for eating them cattle are required.

TURNIPS.

Edward Chase and William Rawson had on exhibition some fine specimens of French Turnips, beautiful and smooth.

Some "Thaxter Turnips" were presented for notice, by Matthew Crosby. They were handsome specimens, large, round and smooth.—This being a new variety, we award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

ONIONS.

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Only two lots of Onions were on exhibition. Those by Edward Chase, your Committee consider a little the largest, and award a gratuity of 25 cents.

Those by Wm. H. Phinney were of the same variety,—native Onions. With "tears in our eyes" we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

PARSNIPS.

The Parsnips from Thomas B. Field, were the most compound specimens your Committee ever saw, looking like huge Parsnips, covered by little ones, as roots.

Dutch Parsnips by Edward Macy, and English Parsnips by Timothy Taylor and Nathaniel Barney, your Committee notice with pleasure.

CARROTS.

The only specimen of Carrots exhibited, was by Benjamin B. Gardner; being of the white English species, very large, and claiming the attention of many beholders.

BARLEY.

Native Barley, by Samuel B. Swain, was brought in for exhibition. We would encourage its cultivation, and award a gratuity of 25 cents.

RYE.

A specimen of Rye, by Edward W. Gardner, was noticed, —being a sample of 22 bushels raised on a half acre. Kernels very large and full.

CABBAGES.

The largest specimens of the "Drum-head" species were by the President of the Society, Edward W. Gardner, and we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

Of the same variety were fine specimens from Edward Macy and Joseph Morey.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet Potatoes, by James Thompson, were viewed with pleasure by many. A half peck was raised from one potato,

on land from which a crop of Lettuce had been taken the same season. Mr. Thompson states that he had some of them cooked with potatoes raised at the South, and found them to be equally as good. Your Committee think him entitled to a gratuity, and award him the sum of 50 cents.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, OR CHINESE POTATO.

Of these, specimens were on exhibition, raised by Messrs. Jas. Thompson, James Macy, and Edward W. Gardner. The largest, by James Thompson, in three parts, from one tuber, was 17 1-2 inches in length. The one by James Macy, 12 1-4, and that by E. W. Gardner, 8 1-2, having been hindered in its growth by being trampled on when three weeks old. In China, great dependence is placed on this vegetable as an article of food, and it is stated that serious consequences would ensue should there be a failure in the crop.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Your Committee take pleasure in noticing a very fine specimen raised by Oliver C. Gardner, from seed brought from Wisconsin by Francis M. Gardner. The specimen was presented to the President of the Society. We award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

A few stalks, very tall, were on exhibition, grown by Jas. Thompson. A farmer in Illinois, who has tested its character, reports of it in the most favorable manner. Out of a gallon of the liquid sap in the stem, which he expressed by the primitive contrivance of a rolling pin, he obtained by boiling a quart of molasses. It furnishes excellent fodder, and in fair soils will yield 25 tons per acre. Its cultivation is recommended here. Mr. Thompson has seed, which he will furnish gratuitously to all who wish them. For the benefit likely to result from its introduction here, and for his liberal offer, we award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

BROOM CORN.

Specimens of Broom Corn were on exhibition from Messrs.

James Thompson and E. W. Gardner, showing that it could be raised on our island. That by Mr. Thompson was the best, being grown on better land; and was pronounced by a person competent to judge, as equal to any raised in the State.

HOPS.

No one presented any Hops for notice, except Edward Macy. Comments made by numerous observers, stamped them A No. 1; and your Committee so deciding, they award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

In conclusion, your Committee would say, many of the vegetables on exhibition deserved a premium; but premiums could not, by the rules of the Society, be awarded to any thing not entered for premium. And since most were merely entered for exhibition and not for premium, your Committee cannot recommend any thing further than gratuities. We the more readily make this statement, because we think it will influence many, another year, to enter for premiums the specimens which they bring to the Fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY D. ROBINSON, SHUBAEL WORTH, SAMUEL B. SWAIN, WILLIAM BARTLETT,

Jancy Articles.

The Committee on "Fancy Articles" have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would report as follows:

The duty has been a more arduous one in consequence of the great variety of articles of almost equal merit which have been offered for premium, and your Committee would therefore earnestly recommend that in future Exhibitions, each kind of work to which premiums are to be awarded, shall be named in a list set forth by the Society. Of Worsted Work there was a great variety, and many of the articles offered were of excellent workmanship.

Mrs. J. M. Bovey exhibited a large fire-screen, "Bridal Scene," for which the Committee would award a premium of \$2.

Mrs. C.E. Coffine xhibited several articles of Worsted embroidery, which were deemed worthy of a premium of \$1.

Mrs. T. W. Calder, many articles in Worsted not entered for premium, but of excellent workmanship, and the Committee would therefore award the Society's Diploma.

To Miss Sarah Watson, also, for large ottoman and sofa cushion, of very fine work, a Diploma.

They would also make honorable mention of articles offered by the following named persons:

Mrs. F. Barrett, hair cloth chair, very fine work; Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, screen, very beautiful; Mrs. L. G. Swain, screen, very handsome; Mrs. G. W. Macy, ottoman, not entered for premium, very handsome; Mrs. R. Coffin, many beautiful articles in Worsted; Miss M.S. Coggeshall, sofa cushion, very handsome; Mrs. S. Crowell, a beautifully executed piece of embroidery; Miss Annie L. Wood, sofa cushion, very handsome; Miss Lizzie H. Russell, Worsted tidies, a new and much admired pattern. All of these articles were well executed, and added much to the variety and beauty of the Exhibition.

MOSS AND SHELL WORK.

Some very fine specimens of these kinds of work were exhibited.

To Mrs. Edward R. Folger, for a very beautiful specimen of moss work, the Committee would award a premium of \$1.

To Mrs. David Mitchell, for the best shell work, a premium of \$1.

To Mrs. C.H. Starbuck, very handsome shell work, entitled, in the opinion of the Committee, to a premium of \$1.

Beautiful shell work was also exhibited by Miss Amelia Coffin and Mrs. T. W. Calder. A handsome shell box, made of shells from the shores of our island, was offered by Mrs. S. H. Briggs.

WAX FLOWERS.

Mrs. George R. Folger exhibited a beautiful vase and basket of flowers, and a truthful and beautiful imitation of our native pond lily; the Committee take pleasure in awarding her a premium of \$2.

Mrs. P. C. Edwards, a pupil of Mrs. Folger, also exhibited a beautiful vase of flowers, not entered for premium, but highly deserving of praise.

LEATHER WORK.

Several beautiful articles of this kind of work were exhibited; among them a "What-Not" by Miss M. B. Crosby, was considered most deserving of premium, and we would therefore award one of \$1.

To Mrs. Richard Gardner, picture frame, very fine work, a premium of \$1.

Miss Emily F. Wood exhibited a handsome leather work frame, enclosing wax flowers, (flowers not entered for premium,) for which the Committee award a Diploma.

PAINTINGS.

Several fine Oil Paintings, Grecian do., and Crayons, were entered for exhibition and premium, and the judgment of the Committee in regard to them is as follows:

To Miss Maria Mitchell, finest oil painting, a premium of \$2.

To Miss Susan G. Hinckley, oil painting, a gratuity of \$1. To Miss Emily Palmer, finest crayon, a premium of \$1.

To Miss Annie L. Wood, Grecian painting and three crayons, a premium of \$1.

To Mrs. J. C. Rogers, crayon and shell-work frame, the Society's Diploma.

Mr. J. W. Barrett exhibited a very fine crayon, (by G. Fish, artist,) and Master F. C. Alley, a pupil of Miss Emily Palmer, a crayon, reflecting credit on both teacher and pupil.

Mr. William Summerhays exhibited several fine Ambrotypes. The Committee award a Diploma.

EMBROIDERY.

Mrs. J. C. Rogers exhibited a case of Embroidery, which attracted much notice and admiration, and to which the Committee would award a premium of \$2.

Mrs. B. R. Cottle exhibited Embroidery, with silk, of

which we would make honorable mention.

We would also make honorable mention of Embroidery in flannel, by Miss Deborah Brown.

Miss M. H. Capen exhibited various articles of Embroidery,

for which we would award the Society's Diploma.

Mrs. A. J. Morton exhibited a cambric collar and sleeves (imitation French), beautifully executed, and deemed worthy of a premium of \$1.

Embroidery not entered for premium — very fine work. Miss Pitman, aged 13, and Miss Lottie Ray, aged 13, exhibited

very fair specimens of Embroidery in cambric.

QUILTS.

Various styles of quilts were offered. The Committee awarded to Mrs. David Ray, for a silk quilt, a premium of \$1.

To Mrs. Sarah Rule, for a handsome chintz quilt (original

design), a premium of \$1.

Mrs. Wm. Mitchell offered a knit bed-spread containing many pieces, and showing much industry and skill, for which we award the Society's Diploma.

Miss Mary McCarthy exhibited two handsome knit bedspreads, showing great perseverance and industry. The Com-

mittee would award her a gratuity of \$1.

Mr. Shadrach Gifford exhibited a quilt of many pieces (unfinished), showing some ingenuity and commendable industry.

Mrs. Sarah Clark, a quilt said to contain 3786 pieces.

Mrs. and Miss Edwards each exhibited a very handsome chintz quilt, not entered for premium, of which the Committee desire to make honorable mention.

CROCHET WORK.

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Many articles of this work, tidies, collars, &c., were exhibited, differing in style, and each good of its kind. Mrs. Phebe Coleman exhibited the largest amount of neatly done crochet work, for which we would award a Diploma.

Mrs. Henry W. Davis, two collars, neatly done, made during illness, for which we would award a gratuity of \$1.

Miss Emily F. Coffin, aged 13, a collar and edging, showing commendable industry.

KNITTING.

Some very good knitting was offered for exhibition and premium. Mrs. Anna Worth exhibited a well-knit pair of hose, work performed after she was partially paralyzed, which the Committee deemed worthy of a premium of 50 cents.

Mrs. Temperance Allen sent mittens, &c., for which we would award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Many ladies sent infants' hose and socks, of nice workmanship, not entered for premium, donations to the Society; thus adding substantially to the Exhibition.

RAG MATS.

Several rag mats of different styles and patterns were offered by Mrs. Deborah Meader, Love Calder, and Mary Coleman, all of them manifesting ingenuity and industry. To Mrs. Deborah Meader the Committee would award a gratuity of 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head we would notice many articles entered for exhibition and premium, not referable to any of the classes above-named, some of them of great merit, and all of them "worthy of mention."

Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, a vase of flowers made from the feathers of a pet canary, with great nicety and skill, deserving a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. Nancy Tallant, a Potichomania vase, very handsome, for which we would award the Society's Diploma.

Miss Louisa M. Chadwick also exhibited handsome specimens of the above work.

Mrs. Andrew M. Myrick exhibited a straw hat made from straw grown at their farm, straw prepared and sewed by Mrs. M., for which the Committee would award a premium of \$1.

Mrs. Henry Clapp exhibited some very neat work in "Netting," for which the Committee would award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. H. Fosdick, handsome specimens of marking with indelible ink.

Mr. George M. Bunker, of New Bedford, also handsome specimens.

Miss Lottie Ray, aged 13, a morocco box, with needlebook, neatly made, and showing ingenuity and skill; the Committee award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. Alexander C. Swain, hair flowers made in Weymouth.
Miss Eliza Macy, cushions made during illness, for which
we award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Very handsome lamp mats were exhibited by Mrs. T. W. Calder, not entered for premium, but much admired; also a lamp mat by Miss Emma Burdett, of original design, finely executed. A fancy table by Mrs. George Hepworth, attracted much notice and admiration. Mrs. Caroline Barnard, handsome cane-work and shell box; Miss E. Starbuck Hussey, book marks and watch case; Mrs. Joseph M. Folger, gentlemen's cushions, (donation;) Mrs. Rawson, infants' boots; Mrs. Lewis H. Wendell, worsted picture; Miss Adeline Fanning, worsted work; Mrs. Peggy Glover, 85 years old, colored rag doll; and Mrs. Rachel Swain, 84 years old, a muslin cap, showing neat and nice needlework. In mentioning the last named articles, the Committee would allude to many articles contributed for the Exhibition, by elderly and old ladies, who have seemed to go heart and hand with us in our work.

Perhaps no feature of the Exhibition has been more pleasing than this. A God-speed from the aged seems to betoken suc cess in this new endeavor, and we would heartily thank them for their kind co-operation and encouragement. In conclusion, your Committee would express the hope that no disappointment may result from their judgment, above recorded, as it has been their earnest endeavor to render impartial judgment in all cases.

WILLIAM M. BATES, MRS. WM. R. EASTON,

- " T. W. CALDER,
- " ALANSON SWAIN,
 " CHARLES C. FOLGER,
- " JAMES C. ROGERS,

JOHN M. BOVEY,

MRS. J. W. CARTWRIGHT,

" BENJ. B. GARDNER,

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- " JAMES THOMPSON,
- " WM. B. MITCHELL,
- " J. B. KING,

Com. on Fancy Articles.

Fruit.

The Committee on Fruit for the first exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, have attended to the duty assigned to them, and beg leave to report:

When we consider how very recently the opinion has taken root that fruit can be successfully grown on Nantucket, we would express our surprise and pleasure at the display made on this occasion. It affords to our minds ample proof that the efforts made have been rewarded with good success, and offers sufficient encouragement to stimulate us and others to persevere in the pleasing and useful task. In taking an account of the plates and baskets of fruit which graced the tables of the Exhibition, the Chairman of the Committee made the number of one hundred, from thirty-six contributors..

PEARS.

Of Pears, there was a good display, both in number and quality. Twenty-two varieties were shown.

James Thompson exhibited ten varieties, which your Committee considered the best collection and entitled to the first premium of \$3. Mr. Thompson's specimens were as follows:

Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Aremberg, Duchesse d'Orleans, Seckel, White Doyenne, Soldat Laboureur, Osband's Summer, Bon Chretien Fondante, Louise Bonne de

Jersey.

Edward W. Gardner exhibited five varieties—in the judgment of the Committee the second best collection, entitling him to a premium of \$2. Mr Gardner's Pears were—White Doyenne, Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee, Colmar d'Aremberg, Duchesse d'Orleans, and Vicar of Winkfield.

The Committee would also make honorable mention of specimens of Pears exhibited by the following named gentle-

men:

Josiah Gorham, 7 varieties; Samuel King, 5 varieties; Thomas Macy, 100 of a kind, and branches well laden with fruit; Nathaniel Barney, 2 varieties; George Cartwright, 2 varieties; William Starbuck, 2 varieties—one of the specimens (Duchesse d'Angouleme,) the largest and finest looking pear in the room; George W. Macy, White Doyenne; Philip Macy, pears for a name (Gray Doyenne); Frederick W. Paddack, Napoleon; H. G. O. Dunham, Vicar of Winkfield, very large; John H. Shaw, White Doyenne; E. H. Alley, Napoleon; Alex. G. Coffin, pears for a name, (Vicar of Winkfield;) Edward F. Easton, White Doyenne; Davis Gorham, Bezi des Veterans; J. B. King, 3 varieties; James Thompson, 22 varieties, from the nursery of Anthony & McAffee of New Bedford; Alexander Clark, of Falmouth, 9 varieties; Alexander Baxter, of Hyannis, 8 large pears, not named.

GRAPES.

Of Grapes there was a good display, although not so rich as it might have been had the vines on the Island been fully represented. We hope more attention will be given to the cultivation of this wholesome fruit, of which Professor Salisbury says, "the free use of ripe grapes (and apples) not only prevents disease, but their regulated enjoyment helps to remove that which already exists. They are superior to the potato in the principles that go to increase the muscle and the brain of man."

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For the best lot of Isabella Grapes, the Committee award the first premium of \$3 to Davis Gorham; for the second best, a premium of \$2 to Jesse Baker. There were also ripe and luscious-looking grapes exhibited by Nathaniel Barney, Edward W. Gardner, Obed Starbuck, donation to the Society, Josiah Gorham, Mrs. George Myrick, donation, B. T. Simmons and Henry Coffin.

For the best specimen of Catawba Grapes, the Committee unhesitatingly award the first premium of \$3 to Miss Anne Bunker. Fine looking grapes of this variety were exhibited by Henry Coffin, and by Alexander Clark of Falmouth.

QUINCES.

Of Quinces the collection was good. The Committee considered the lot offered by E. H. Alley, number and quality considered, as entitled to the first premium of \$1; for the second best specimens, a premium of 50 cents, to Miss Anne Bunker.

Fine quinces were also exhibited by Nathaniel Barney, E. W. Gardner, Josiah Gorham, Robert M. Joy, D. Joy Starbuck, Miss Ann Barney, Mrs. Lydia Fitzgerald, Matthew Barney, H. G. O. Dunham, one, very large, Obed Starbuck, donation, Lewis H. Wendel and George Coleman.

APPLES.

Of Apples but few were exhibited. Edward W. Gardner offered specimens of Rhode Island Greenings, three in number, very large and handsome, and entitled, in the opinion of the Committee, to a premium of \$1.

· George Myrick showed a good specimen of Rhode Island Greening.

Mrs. Charles E. Starbuck had on exhibition, and donation to the Society, a dish of handsome red apples, not named. The Committee are not sufficiently skilled to determine the variety.

Alexander Clark, of Falmouth, sent a dish of Baldwin Apples, very large and handsome specimens.

Nathan Jenkins, of West Barnstable, one basket of apples, not named.

A "Friend in Sandwich" one Greening and one Baldwin, both very fine.

STRAWBERRY TOMATOES.

The Committee noticed among the fruit some dishes of Strawberry Tomatoes, and a jar of pickled Strawberry Tomatoes, exhibited by Mrs. E. P. Fearing.

NUTS.

The fruit of the Hickory-tree, Shellbark nuts, was exhibited by Z. Co n Macy,—three kinds, from trees on his farm. They are deemed worthy of a premium of \$2.

PEACHES.

The show of Peaches was small. Edward W. Gardner exhibited three varieties; Henry Coffin one variety; Reuben B. Gardner four peaches, donation; Miss Ann Barney, three peaches; E. H. Alley, large specimens from abroad.

The culture of fruit commends itself to all of us as a matter of taste, and as a means of obtaining what may be considered a luxury as well as an article of diet conducive to health. As a matter of taste, a fruit tree, with its foliage, blossoms and hanging fruit, in their successive seasons, is an ornament wherever seen, and may certainly be called "a thing of beauty." As an attainable luxury, it offers tempting inducements to persevering attention to the cultivation of such kinds and varieties as are best adapted to our soil, climate and situation. Fruit being a wholesome, palatable and nutritious article of food, needed for the preservation of health, and preventive of disease, its culture should be considered a subject of much importance, and worthy of all the investigation, labor and patience required.

J. B. KING, JOSIAH GORHAM, WILLIAM M. BATES,

Grain and Root Grops.

The Standing Committee of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, to whom was referred the awarding of premiums on the Grain and Root Crops, entered for premiums, report:

BEANS

That Wm. Bartlett entered one acre and 145 rods of White Beans; the quantity harvested was 16 1-2 bushels; and to him we award the first premium of \$5.

The only field of Beans entered in competition with Mr. Bartlett was one by Asa P. Jones, of only 35 rods, which produced 3 3-4 bushels, and would have been entitled to the first premium had the piece contained only 5 rods more. We award to him the 2d premium of \$3.

POTATOES.

Wm. Bartlett entered a field of 1 89-160 acres, from which he took 236 bushels of Potatoes; and as he had no competitor, we award to him the first premium of \$5.

CARROTS.

Only two pieces of Carrots were entered; one by B. B. Gardner, of 55, and one by E. W. Gardner of 104 rods; neither of which, however, harvested their crops, but judging from their appearance, the first, B. B. Gardner's, is entitled to the first premium of \$5.

CORN.

Three half acres of Corn were entered; one by Joseph Morey, which produced 31 bushels to the acre; one by C. C. Folger, of which they have no means of ascertaining the product, excepting the judgment of one of the Committee who had looked at it, and is fully of the opinion that it produced 50 bushels to the acre. The other was entered by Timothy Taylor and his produced 81 bushels to the acre, and we award to him the first premium of

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2d do. C. C. Folger,	\$3.00.
3d do. Joseph Morey,	\$2.00.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that neither of the persons entering Corn could give any satisfactory account of the manure put on the land, nor of the expense of the crop, and in some instances your Committee could not find enough of either the extent of land or the amount of crop, to make any mention of them. It is to be hoped that in the coming season, every farmer who intends to enter a crop, will measure his land, and keep a regular account with it, charging the interest on its value, the amount and kind of manure at its value, the cost of ploughing, seed, planting, tilling and harvesting, so that by crediting his crop, he can readily see the amount of profit or loss.

TURNIPS.

Only one half acre of Turnips was entered, and that by Wm. Rawson, not yet harvested, but looking very finely, and to him we award the first premium of \$5.

WHEAT.

Only one field of Wheat was entered, and that by Andrew M. Myrick. It contained, 1 1-2 acres, and produced 14 bushels to the acre, and to him we award the first premium of \$5.

RYE.

Only one half acre of Rye was entered, and that by E. W. Gardner. His statement marked to accompany this report, we recommend to be entered and recorded, and we award to him the first premium of \$5.

EDWARD MACY,
Jos. M. FOLGER,
EDWARD C. JOY,

Committee.

NANTUCKET, Nov. 6, 1856.

To the Standing Committee of the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—The sample of Rye which I exhibited at our Cattle Show and Fair, was from 22 bushels, which I raised at Siasconset, on "Bunker Hill," on 80 rods of land. The land on which this Rye grew is sand and loam, on a sub-

soil of red sand and gravel. It had been used for several years in grass without any manure, until it was scarcely worth mowing. In August of last year, I put upon it broadcast about thirty-seven full cart loads of what we usually denominate "kelp," but which, in fact, is sea mosses of various kinds, including a large portion of "caragheen," or "Irish moss." This was ploughed in at a depth of about ten inches, and sown with about one-third of a bushel of rye, a peck of herds grass, and 5 pounds of clover seed, early in September. The rye grew to about 6 feet in height, and from early in the spring until it was ripe, its beauty attracted the attention of all passers by. About the time of the last rain preceding our great drought, I counted the grains of several heads in full milk, which numbered from 50 to 72, and at that time, it gave promise of a good yield; but the drought ripened it prematurely, and it yielded only 22 bushels of grain, and about 2 tons of straw.

What little herds-grass and clover were visible when the rye was cut, soon dried up and withered, and as near one-fifth of the straw was left from the sickle, with which it had to be cut, it was ploughed again, and in the Spring will probably be sown with oats and grass seed.

The value of the crop is as follows:-

22 bushels of rye, at \$1,	\$22 00
2 tons of straw, at \$10,	20 00
Half the value of the manure,	9 25
	\$51 25
The cost of the land was \$75, the interest of which is - \$4 50)
Cost of manure, 18 50)
" ploughing and planting, 3 00)
" seed of rye, 50)
" harvesting and threshing, 8 00	*
end to be a first that the read of the season of the seaso	34 50
Net profit on half acre,	16 75

or 33 50 per acre. Had the straw been closely cut, it would have added at least \$4 to the crop, making the net profits equal to \$41 50 per acre.

There are on our Island thousands of acres of land, every way as good as this, and which, with the same outlay of manure, will produce as much; and which have been lying waste for ages, and can now be bought for the small sum of from 2 to \$10 per acre. In view of these facts, why need we repine that the whales are growing scarce and more scarce every year? When has an outlay in any whaling voyage produced an equal percentage of profit with this half acre of rye? What has been done with this half acre, may be done with thousands of acres. This has produced over 100 per cent. per annum, which

^{*} I think the sum of \$8 is fully double the amount which it would cost a farmer to harvest and thresh the same quantity. But in this case it was cut by one not accustomed to the use of the sickle, and I paid one seventh for a threshing machine, men and horse.

would be nearly equal to 400 per cent for the same time which it takes to com-

plete a whaling voyage.

While I would be among the last to say a discouraging word to those who prefer to follow the business which has made Nantucket all that she is, I would yet be among the first to say a word of encouragement to every one, who, from want of success in other business, or from any other cause, is disposed to become a "practical farmer." And I would by all means endeavor to show to those who have some capital, but not enough to live upon without labor, and who wish to invest it in a farm, that it is not necessary that they should, in the evening of their lives, tear themselves from friends, relatives and homes, with all the dearest memories and associations of the earliest and best part of their days, to find some new friends and new homes in some distant country. I would show them that here, in their own "Island home," among their old friends and early associations, they may reap a rich reward for their labor and their money.

Truly yours,

E. W. GARDNER.

Fruit Trees.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

We, the Committee on Fruit Trees, George Myrick, James Thompson and Samuel King, submit for your approval the following Report:

There were four entries for premiums, one by Mr. Alexander G. Coffin, one by Samuel King, one by E. H. Alley and one by James Thompson. As two of the Committee had entered Trees for premium, it was thought advisable to appoint the fourth. They accordingly agreed on Charles Mitchell to act with George Myrick, and after a careful examination of the four orchards, they award the first premium of \$6 to James Thompson, for his 21 Pear Trees, comprising 18 of the best kinds. They also award to Samuel King the second premium of \$4 for his 20 odd Trees, some very large and handsome Pear Trees, one that bore over 200 pears the past season. E. H. Alley has planted the last Spring, 20 Pear Trees of the best kinds, which bid fair to repay him for the outlay. Alexander G. Coffin's Trees were mostly very large Cherry, which he is

about to change to other varieties by grafting, when they will be more valuable; he also has some Pear Trees which he had

made by grafting on Quince stalks.

We are much pleased to find an increasing disposition to plant trees in a better manner, and of new varieties; and also are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when Nantucket will produce as fine fruit as any section of our Commonwealth.

Snbmitted—Fees \$20 presented.

GEORGE MYRICK,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
SAMUEL KING,
JAMES THOMPSON,

Committee.

Yorses.

Your Committee would report:

That the show of Horses was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather. There were but two entries of Stallions. (both have been and are intended to be kept for breeding purposes,) both of which showed evidence of their fitness for it. No. 1, a fine native three-year-old, was a healthy. strong-constitutioned animal, and was entered by Joseph M. Folger. To him your Committee award the first premium of \$5. No. 2, entered by Thomas E. Gibbs, although thin in flesh, was not wanting in the essentials of a good horse, therefore we award him the second premium of \$3. Your Committee would further say, that although they were not governed in their decision by the condition of the animal, yet in their opinion, it would be advisable that all animals exhibited should be in good condition. There were three entries of Breeding Mares. The first premium of \$3 was awarded to No. 1, entered by William Starbuck, a fine, young, healthy animal, possessing many marks of excellence. She had a splendid specimen

of foal by her side. There were two other Mares that had good specimens of foal with them, and to one of these, entered by Joseph M. Folger, we award the second premium of \$2. Our attention was then directed to a three year old Colt, entered by Arnold Morse. It being the only one entered, we awarded him the premium of \$2. There were several two year old Colts on the ground, all of which showed many good points. And your Committee were unanimous in the opinion that the one entered by Shubael Allen was decidedly the best, and therefore we award him the premium of \$1.

ALLEN SMITH,
OBED STARBUCK,
SAMUEL MEADER,
Committee.

Swine.

The Nantucket Agricultural Society's Committee on Swine, hereby offer the following report:

That on entering upon the duty assigned to them, they were surprised and disappointed at finding so little competition in this kind of Farm Stock, the only animals offered being a Sow of the Essex breed, twenty-two months old, of pure Ethiopian color, which might well be called a whole hog, and her six pigs, all very fine animals, entered by Thomas Snow. Your Committee therefore award the Society's premium of \$3 to Thomas Snow, for this swinish family.

EDWARD MACY,
ZIMRI CATHCART,
CHARLES C. FOLGER,

Sheep.

The Committee to award premiums on Sheep report,

That they regret that only one entry of Sheep was made at

the first Show of our Society. That one was made by Joseph M. Folger, and consisted of one Ram and five Ewes. The quality and size of these were excellent, and fully worthy of the premiums offered, and he is hereby awarded for the best Rams, \$2, and the best lot of Ewes, \$2.

EDWARD W. GARDNER, ARNOLD MORSE, OBED STARBUCK, fac

Bread.

The Committee on Bread have attended to the duty assigned them, and report:

That Messrs. Chase & Cook exhibited Bread from the "New Bedford" and "Eclipse Mills" Flour, both of excellent quality; they also exhibited Soda Crackers of very superior quality, and your Committee award them a gratuity for the latter of 50 cents.

They also award to Mrs. Judith Nye, for very superior Brown Bread, a gratuity of 50 cents.

To Christina Rowe, for Tea Biscuit, they award a gratuity of 50 cents.

To Ann Conway, for domestic Bread, they award a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. Andrew Myrick presented two loaves of superior Bread, made from native wheat, which were partaken of by many persons and pronounced excellent, even without butter. For which your Committee award her a gratuity of the Society's Diploma.

Mrs. Myrick also exhibited the only specimen of dried green Corn, sweetly and tenderly cured by her own hands.

Under this head we acknowledge a large donation of excellent Blanc Mange, from Mrs. Isaac Austin—also, one from Mrs. E. H. Alley.

MARY WATSON, SUSAN CLARK, CLARISSA RAY, SUSAN RAWSON, COmmittee.

Manufactured Wares.

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Your Committee, to whom were referred the Manufactured Wares, submit the following report:

A pair of Cart Wheels, made and entered by Shadrack Gifford, were of excellent workmanship and worthy of a premium of \$1.50.

A Fish Barrow, made and entered by Reuben M. Allen, for its workmanship and novelty of design, attracted the attention of the visitors, and considering the maker has but one hand, is worthy of much praise and a premium of 50 cents.

A Ladies' Delight Washing Machine, made and entered by Messrs. Easton & Thompson, the superiority of which has been well tested by the great number now in use, is worthy of its name and a premium of \$1.

Samples of Soap, made and entered by Geo. W. Stevens, were of superior quality, and we award him a premium of \$2.

A Lounge, made and entered by Robert F. Macy, was made in a good style, and is entitled to a premium of 50 cents.

Two Crickets, made and entered by Thomas S. Mitchell, were well executed.

Samples of Artificial Teeth, made and entered by Alexander G. Coffin, were well executed, and we award him a premium of \$1.

One pair of Congress Boots, made by Henry Young, were of superior workmanship, and to him we award a Diploma.

Two Chairs, made and entered by Jesse Crosby, for novelty and convenience are well got up, and attracted much attention, and are entitled to a premium of 50 cents.

An Ivory Swift, entered by Mary B. Coffin, was very

neatly executed.

Three Lignum Vitæ Mortars and Pestles, made and entered by William H. Farnham, were of excellent workmanship, and are entitled to a premium of 50 cents.

A Writing Desk and Box, made at sea by William H. Bennett, were made of Temana and Rosewood, and inlaid with wreaths of Pearl in a tasteful and beautiful manner, and are worthy of especial notice, and to him we award a premium of \$1.

A box of Boots and Shoes, entered by J. Emery, were

neatly executed articles and worthy of a Diploma.

A Mariner's Brass Compass, made and entered by James N. Hammond, is a superior article, and we award him a premium of \$1.

A Harness, entered by Edward P. Coffin, was neat in ap-

pearance, and added much to the variety of articles.

Two Boxes, made and entered by R. G. Folger, attracted much attention, being made from the root of a Locust tree that grew on the Island and burned down by the great fire of 1846.

A Basket, made by Alexander S. Joy, the most superior

one on exhibition.

A miniature Parlor Sett, made and entered by Horace Starbuck, - years of age, shows great industry and ingenuity,

and is entitled to a premium of 50 cents.

Samples of Oil, from the crude state to a clear, pure and almost colorless appearance, manufactured by Messrs. Hadwen & Barney, together with varieties of Spermaceti as pure and white as can be made, manifesting the perfection that industry and perseverance can attain, and through such industry and perseverance we may add much to our future enterprise in obtaining that (long and well-known) article from the deep, which added much to the variety of exhibitions, and received the attention of all, and to them we award a Diploma.

Three varieties of Sewing Machines on exhibition, each having a peculiar merit of its own over each other, can be

judged of practically, better than any other way.

Twenty-five varieties of Gas Fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Caleton's, of Boston, were entered and exhibited by Messrs. Easton, Thompson & Macy, in a beautifully arranged circle on a pedestal, in front of the platform and near a superior sample of design and manufacture, and worthy of the highest praise; and to E. F. Easton, whose design and arrangement, displaying so much light and adding brilliancy to every thing around the hall, was entitled great praise.

A great variety of Agricultural Implements, from Nourse,

Mason & Co., exhibited by George W. Macy, were worthy the attention of every agriculturist, showing the perfection and improvement of the various implements which are calculated to add greatly to the execution of their labors, and are an aid and improvement in the science of agriculture, and merit the highest approval of all.

EDWARD F. EASTON, ALBERT TOBEY, B. T. SIMMONS, Committee.

Cows and Deifers.

The Committee of the Nantucket Agricultural Society on awards for the best Cows and Heifers, submit the following Report:

There were 38 head entered, and by 15 persons, which your Committee have classed as follows:

Class 1st, embracing herds of not less than 3 cows each.

" 2d, all single cows over 3 years old.

" 3d, all under 3 years old.

" 4th, all heifers over 2 years old.

" 5th, all yearlings.

" 6th, all calves under one year.

CLASS FIRST.

Edward Macy entered three cows for a premium, all with good points; one of them a hornless cow, with very fine qualities, and all three would do credit to any farm.

Charles C. Folger entered five cows, three for premium and two for exhibition, which two bid fair to be good cows; the first three were all good, and for which your Committee award the premium of \$10.

CLASS SECOND.

E. W. Gardner entered two cows—one 14 years old, which has been one of the best cows on the Island; the young one was very large.

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Benjamin B. Gardner entered two cows; one 6 years old, with a calf 3 weeks old; the other, a white and red cow, called Carrie, 4 years old, with short lopped horns, which your Committee judged the best cow on the ground, and awarded him a premium of \$5.

B. T. Simmons entered a very fine large red cow, 10 years old, the mother of Benj. B. Gardner's best cow, and we would

recommend that all her calves be raised.

William R. Easton entered one cow, 3½ years old, that come of as fine a cow as was ever on the Island. As she had only had one calf, it could not be decided what she would prove in the future. She is a fine-looking cow at this time.

S. B. Swain entered one cow with a calf three days old. The Committee were of the opinion that the quantity and quality of her milk was equal to any cow of her age in the

country.

F. G. Coffin entered one cow, 7 years old, which will drop a calf in November, and is now giving three quarts of milk per day. The Committee recommend that there be a premium paid for the second best cow on exhibition; that this premium be \$3, and that it be paid for this cow.

CLASS THREE.

Edward Macy entered one cow under 3 years old, with fine points, to which we award the premium of \$3.

CLASS FOUR.

Charles C. Folger entered two 2 year old heifers, not as large as some others, but with good points.

Shubael Allen entered two 2 year old heifers, very large, with excellent points, showing that they had been well pastured.

Zimri Cathcart entered two 2 year old heifers, which bid fair to be good cows.

Thomas E. Gibbs entered one very likely 2 year old heifer. Arnold Morse entered two, one 27 and another 29 months, with very fine marks; one with calf, to which your Committee would recommend giving a premium of \$2, as the best 2 year old heifer, all things considered.

Wm. G. Coffin, entered one 2 year old heifer, very large, showing she had been well cared for.

CLASS FIVE.

Edward Macy entered one yearling that compared well with others of her age.

Charles C. Folger entered two yearlings, looking very well. Zimri Cathcart entered one yearling, as large and fine-looking as your Committee ever saw, to which we award a premium of \$2.

Caleb Cushman entered one yearling 13 months old, and now with calf, for which he is entitled to great credit. She has the points to become a good cow.

Zimri Cathcart entered two 8 months' calves, for one of which, a very fine animal, we recommend a premium of \$1 to be paid.

Horatio Adams entered a calf with good points for its

Although the weather was very unfavorable on the morning set apart for the exhibition and examination of the stock, yet nearly all were brought in that were entered on the books; the owners being entitled to much credit for presenting them in a storm, as at such times they do not show as favorably as they would in fine weather.

Your Committee are in hopes that those persons who have not received premiums will not be discouraged, when they know that all animals that have taken the first premium this year, will not be able to enter for the same next year; but at the same time, we hope they will try to bring their stock up to the highest point of excellence.

After the careful examination which has been bestowed upon all the stock presented, perhaps it would not be too much to say, that, so far as your Committee are acquainted with the subject, they think that but few counties in the State would present, in the same number and ages, any great supe-

riority to the array of Cows, Heifers and Calves which was exhibited at our first Cattle Show and Fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES THOMPSON, SHUBAEL WORTH, ZIMRI CATHCART, ISAAC AUSTIN, JOSEPH M. FOLGER,

-Committee.

Poultry.

The Committee on Poultry have attended to the duty assigned to them, and report:

James Thompson exhibited one dozen very fine black "Bantams," also one dozen Black Spanish Fowls, for which the Committee award him a premium of \$5.

To Edward Chase, who exhibited another very fine lot of one dozen Black Spanish Hens, the Committee award a premium of \$2.

There were exhibited by E. W. Gardner one pair "Bramah Pootras," very large; ten large "Shanghais," also a small lot of very fine white "Bantams."

Mr. John W. Cook and Master T. M. Sturgis exhibited very fine white "Bantams." The Committee would here make honorable mention of the same.

The Committee noticed a very fine lot of native fowl, exhibited by Mr. E. H. Alley. They were considered the best of the class on the ground.

Shubael M. Winslow contributed to the exhibition the only lot of Geese, and as they were considered by the Committee "very choice," they would award him a gratuity of \$2.

Messrs. E. W. Gardner and Thomas Ellis exhibited some very fine white Ducks. The Committee would award to Mr. Ellis (his being the best lot,) a gratuity of \$1.

Master George Mitchell exhibited one pair severally of the

"Carrier" and "Tumbler" Pigeon, of which the Committee would make especial mention.

Was

Masters Edward W. Coffin, S. W. Starbuck and —— Swain exhibited some Rabbits, which the Committee do not consider as coming within their duty, and as no premium had been made by the Society, the Committee could take no action. They would, however, notice a very interesting little family of 8 Rabbits, entered by Master Abbott Coffin, which contributed very much to the interest of the exhibition.

WM. M. BATES,
NATHANIEL BARNEY,
ALBERT C. FOLGER,
Committee.

Cranberries.

The Committee who examined the Cranberries left for premium, report—

That they have examined all with care. The best lots belong to Edward Chase and Gardner Coffin. Mr. Chase had the greatest yield to the rod, but his land in extent was not a half acre, as required by the rules of the Society. Therefore, the Committee award the first premium of \$6 to Mr. Gardner Coffin, and the second premium, \$4, to Mr. Edward Chase.

For the Committee,

JOHN H. SHAW.

Plants and Flowers.

The Committee on Plants and Flowers report-

Although the time appointed for the Fair was rather an unfortunate one for this department of the Exhibition, it being somewhat late for garden flowers and rather early for

house plants, yet the show of plants and flowers was very fair and creditable. Among the more noticeable contributions we would mention several fine-looking pot-plants, from Nathaniel Barney, especially a handsome Bourbon Rose; also from the same gentleman, several dishes of cut flowers, brilliant and showy, among which was a fine Tuber Rose. A dish of cut flowers arranged by Misses S. B. and M. P. Starbuck, displayed much taste in the grouping. Mrs. E. Starbuck evinced both taste and skill in the arrangement of a large pyramid of boughs and flowers, one of the chief ornaments of the Exhibition. Mrs. J. B. King displayed a Cornucopia of Fruits, Sprays, and Flowers, which seemed to us the most graceful and artistic combination in this department. From Mrs. James Thompson, we received a handsome show of Chrysanthemums; also from Miss Thompson a dish of cut flowers.

A fine variety of Chrysanthemums from Mrs. S. B. Swain. From Mrs. Wm. Hadwen, a fine show of cut Flowers. A Lemon Tree from Mrs. Wm. B. Mitchell, in fruit and flower. E. W. Gardner contributed some fine Dahlias and a fine specimen of Tuber Rose.

Mrs. E. P. Fearing, a dish of showy cut flowers. C. Barnard, Jr., specimen of the Acacia.

C. Barnard, Jr. Miss Emily Shaw, Mrs. Jas. Thompson, Mrs. E. P. Fearing,

Committee.

Butter.

The Committee on Butter, report—

That two lots which were first offered for premium, Mrs. Rawson's and Mrs. Macy's, were both of such excellent quality, that it was very difficult to decide which was the better. But the lot of 10 lbs. was so beautifully modelled in half-pound balls, and so exquisitely arranged for exhibition, that

the Committee gave it the preference, and recommended it as entitled to the first premium, \$3.

The second lot, consisting of 28 lbs., neatly moulded in pound balls, most certainly merits the second premium, \$2.

A third lot of 10 pounds, brought in later by Mrs. J. M. Folger, appeared very nice, and a fourth, consisting of 5 lbs., by Mrs. Charles Pitman, not containing the required quantity for premium, evinced great skill and care in its manufacture. The Committee recommend the two last-named parcels as entitled to a consideration or gratuity of \$1 each.

ELIZA BARNEY, LYDIA P. MACY, Committee.

Bulls.

We, the undersigned, being chosen a Committee on Bulls, offer the following report:—

There were four entries of Bulls, as follows:

1st—Edward Macy, 1, 27 months old.

2d—Charles C. Folger, 1, 27 months old.

3d-Arnold Morse, 1, 29 months old.

4th-William Rawson, 1, 3 1-2 years old (hornless).

All of which were very fine animals, and well marked. Your Committee, after a careful examination of the merits of the several Bulls (the first three being so near alike), awarded the premium, \$5, to Charles C. Folger. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW M. MYRICK, THOMAS E. GIBBS, BENJ. B. GARDNER,

Working Oxen.

The Committee on Working Oxen have attended to their duty, and report as follows:

There was but one yoke of Working Oxen presented at the

Exhibition; they were entered by E. W. Gardner, and the Committee think they well merit the Society's premium of \$5. There was also a pair of Steers two and a-half years old, of Thomas E. Gibbs', that promises well. The Committee would further state that they are sorry that there was not more of the same kind of Stock at the Exhibition.

E. C. Joy, J. M. Folger, Committee.

Forest Trees.

The Committee on Forest Trees award the first premium to the lot of 14 acres, of Josiah Sturgis, near the farm of George Myrick; and the second premium to the lot of Edward W. Gardner and Josiah Sturgis, No. 2, North Pasture, 59 acres.

> JOSEPH B. MACY, ANDREW WHITNEY, JOSEPH VINCENT,

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WM. M. BATES,	Treasurer, in account with	the Nantucket Agricultural
Dr.	Society.	Cr.

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Amounts received from the following persons for Subscriptions to the Capital Stock viz.:— 1856. Nathaniel Barney, \$100 00 Henry Coffin, 50 00 Fred. C. Sanford, 25 00 Wm. Starbuck, 50 00 Wm. Starbuck, 50 00 Wm. R. Easton, 50 00 Mrs. Wm. Hadwen, 100 00 Charles Wood, 50 00 Joseph S. Barney, 50 00 George Cobb, 10 00 Joseph M. Folger, 10 00 Alanson Swain, 50 00 Edward Hammond, 15 00 Edward Hammond, 15 00 Edward Hammond, 15 00 EW. Gardner, 50 00 Wm. M. Bates, 25 00 George Myrick, 25 00 E. W. Gardner, 100 00 Shubael North, 50 00 E. W. Ferry, 50 00 Matthew Starbuck, 50 00 Matthew Starbuck, 50 00 Mobert R. Gardner, 100 00 Shubael North, 50 00 E. W. Perry, 50 00 Matthew Starbuck, 50 00 Am't of Capital Stock carried forward, \$1,030 Am't received for Membership, 91 Amount received as Donations from following persons, viz.:— Mrs. Lydia B. Mitchell, \$4 00 F. W. Mitchell, \$4 00 F. W. Mitchell, \$4 00 F. W. Macy, 6 00 James Thompson, 7 00 Jo. G. returned premiums, 15 00 F. W. Coffin, do. do. 1 00 Wm. Starbuck, do. do. 3 00 E. W. Gardner, do. 40 20 25 Andrew M. Myrick, do. do. 7 00 Mrs. Wm. Hadwen, interest, 3 00 To am't received from Exhibition, 48 An't received from Exhibition, 48 Treasurer, 40	Paid Premiums as follows: For Forest Trees, Fruit Trees, Fruit Trees, Fried Crops, Cranberries, Horses, Bulls, Cows, Swine, Working Oxen, Fruit, Poultry, Fancy & manufe'd articl Expenses, Cash on hand,	\$16 00 10 00 2 3 75 43 00 10 00 8 00 5 00 23 00 23 00 5 00 5 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 8 150 75 243 25
	875 17	\$1,875 17
	To Cash on hand,	\$ 451 17

Signed, W. M. BATES, Treasurer.

NANTUCKET, Dec. 8, 1856.

OFFICERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at the Athenæum, December 8th, 1856, the following officers were elected :-

> President. E. W. GARDNER.

> > Vice-Presidents.

NATHANIEL BARNEY, JAMES THOMPSON, G. W. MACY,

WM. R. EASTON.

Corresponding Secretary, JOHN B. KING.

Recording Secretary, ANDREW M. MYRICK.

> Treasurer. WM. M. BATES.

Standing Committee,

Joseph M. Folger, Gardner Coffin, EDWARD MACY, ED. C. JOY, ARNOLD MORSE.

A LIST OF MEMBERS.

E. W. GARDNER, JAMES THOMPSON, WM. R. EASTON, ELIZA EASTON, NATHANIEL BARNEY, GEORGE C. MACY, WM. M. BATES, J. B. KING, TIMOTHY W. CALDER, EDWARD MACY, JOSEPH M. FOLGER, PHEBE H. GARDNER, PHEBE HUSSEY, aged 88, ELIZA BARNEY, SHUBAEL WORTH, A. C. FOLGER, SAMUEL KING, EDWARD CHASE, S. B. SWAIN, ASA P. JONES, DAVID FOLGER, BURGESS T. SIMMONS, THOMAS SNOW, RICHARD E. BURGESS, W. BARTLETT, JAMES MACY, ELIZA J. MACY, WILLIAM STARBUCK, SARAH M. STARRUCK. W. H. WAILL, ISAAC AUSTIN, FREDERIC G. COFFIN, EDWARD C. JOY, EDWARD F. EASTON, Mrs. E. F. EASTON, ALLEN SMITH, Mrs. ALLEN SMITH, CROMWELL BARNARD, JR. E. H. ALLEY, Mrs. E. R. ALLEY, HENRY D. ROBINSON, EUNICE COLEMAN, HANNAH M. HUSSEY, MATTHEW STARBUCK, CATHARINE STARBUCK, WM. HADWEN, EUNICE HADWEN, HENRY COFFIN. Mrs. HENRY COFFIN, ROBERT RATLIFF, Mrs. Robert Ratliff,

B. B. GARDNER, ZIMRI CATHCART, CHARLES C. FOLGER, Mrs. G. W. MAOY, SARAH W. MACY, SARAH ANN THOMPSON, ANN G. GARDNER, MARY N. FOLGER, ARNOLD MORSE, HARRIET CALDER, MARY B. KING, ANDREW M. MYRICK, Mrs. A. M. Myrick, Mrs. Isaac H. Wing. Mrs. Ann M. Nicholson, Mrs. J. M. FOLGER, Mrs. J. C. Rogers, TIMOTHY T. TAYLOR, ANNIE WOOD, GARDNER COFFIN, SARAH D. BENNETT, WM. RAWSON, Susan G. Rawson, SHUBAEL M. WINSLOW, HENRY COFFIN, Mrs. HENRY COFFIN, CHARLES WOOD, Mrs. Charles Wood, F. C. SANFORD, Mrs. F. C. SANFORD, J. W. BONETT, Mrs. J. W. Bonett, F. W. MITCHELL, Mrs. F. W. MITCHELL, FRANCIS M. MITCHELL, Mrs. M. MITCHELL, JOHN H. SHAW, MRS. JOHN R. SHAW, GEORGE MYRICK, Mrs. G. Myrick, J. N. HAMMOND, R. F. GARDNER, Mrs. R. F. GARDNER, E. W. PERRY, Mrs. E. W. PERRY, A. T. ALLEN, ALANSON SWAIN, Mrs. SARAH B. SWAIN, JOSEPH S. BONNY, Mrs. Malinda Bonny.

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THE NANTUCKET

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL HOLD ITS SECOND

Cattle Show and Fair

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

OCTOBER 13th & 14th,

1857:

And all persons are requested to contribute, for Exhibition or Premium, all things Useful or Ornamental which they can produce.

THE SOCIETY

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS,

For the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:

At a meeting of the officers, held Jan. 13, 1857, the following list of premiums and regulations were adopted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the past year:

E. W. GARDNER, President.

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G. W. MACY, Secretary pro tem. Nantucket, Jan. 13, 1857.

PREMIUMS.

TREES.

For the best lot of Pine or other Forest Trees, of notless than five	
acres, from seed planted within five years,	\$5 00
For the second best,	3 00
For the best lot of Fruit Trees, not less than twenty in number,	
and set out within three years,	3 00
For the second best,	2 00
For the second best,	2 00
CROPS.	
CORN.	
For the best crop of Corn, from not less than one acre, .	5 00
For the second best,	3 00
RYE.	
For the best crop of Rye, from not less than one acre,	5 00
For the second best,	3 00
WHEAT.	
For the best crop of Wheat, from not less than one acre, .	5 00
For the second best,	3 00
POTATOES.	
For the best crop of Potatoes, from not less than one acre, .	6 00
For the second best,	4 00
OATS.	
For the best crop of Oats, from not less than one acre,	4 00
E d 11	
For the second best,	3 00
CHINESE SUGA CANE.	
For the best quarter of an acre of Chinese Sugar Cane.	3 00

BARLEY. For the best crop of Barley, from not less than one acre, . \$5 00 3 00 HAY. For the best crop of Hay, from not less than one acre, . . . 3 00 2 00 BEETS. For the best crop of Beets, from not less than one-half acre, . 3 00 2 00 For the second best, FRENCH TURNIPS. For the best crop of French Turnips, from not less than one-half 3 00 2 00 ENGLISH OR OTHER TURNIPS. For the best crop of English or other Turnips, from not less than 3 00 2 00 For the second best, CARROTS. For the best crop of Orange Carrots, from not less than one-half 3 00 2 00 For the second best, CARROTS. For the best crop of White Carrots, from not less than one-half 2 00 1 00 For the second best, . . ONIONS. For the best crop of Onions, from not less than one-quarter acre, 3 00 2 00 For the second best, . BEANS. For the best crop of Beans, from not less than one-quarter acre, 3 00 2 00 CRANBERRIES. For the best crop of Cranberries, from not less than one-quarter 4 00 3 00 For the second best, . . .

STRAWBERRIES. For the best crop of Strawberries, from not less than one-quarter \$3 00 2 00 For the second best, . VEGETABLES. Premiums and Gratuities for Garden Vegetables will be awarded, 15 00 BUTTER. For the best lot of Butter, of not less than ten pounds, . 3 00 2 00 CHEESE. For the best Cheese, 1 00 HONEY. For the best display of Honey, 2 00 BREAD. The Committee will make awards for Bread, amounting to not more than 4 00 POULTRY. FOWLS. For the best lot, of not less than one Cock and eleven Hens, . 3 00 For the second best, 2 00 For the third best, . DUCKS. For the best twelve, 2 00 For the second best, . . 1 00 FRUIT. The Committee will make awards for Fruit, amounting to not more than -25 00 FLOWERS. The Committee will make awards for Flowers, not exceeding -10 00 HYMNS, SONGS, AND ESSAYS. For the best Hymn, - 180 -3 00 For the best Essay on Agriculture, - - -5 00 For the best Song, - - - - - - - -

MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURES.							
Premiums and gratuities will be awarded for Manufactured and Fancy Articles, not exceeding							
MANURES.							
For the best experiment with Manure, with a statement in writing which is to be left with the Secretary, previous to the first of October, showing the kind, cost and result,	t	5 00					
PLOWING.							
		4 00					
For the best experiment in Plowing,		3 00					
For the second best,		2 00					
For the third do.,							
persons exhibitates and colling shorts and the							
STOCK.							
HORSES.							
For the best Stallion,	-	5 00					
For the second best,	-	3 00					
For the best Mare and Colt,	-	3 00					
For the second best do. do.,		2 00					
For the best 3 year old Colt,		3 00					
2		1 00					
		1 00					
COWS AND HEIFERS.		0.00					
For the best herd of Cows, of not less than five,	-	8 00					
For the second best,	J.T.	5 00 4 00					
For the best single Cow, -	1004	3 00					
For the second best do., -		3 00					
For the best 3 year old Heifer, -	-	2 00					
Z Z	-	1 00					
BULLS.							
For the best Bull of pure foreign blood,	-	15 00					
For the best of native or mixed blood,	-	5 00					
For the second best,		5 00					
WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.							
For the best yoke of Working Oxen,	- 4	4 00					
For the second best,	-	3 00					
For the best yoke of Steers,	-	3 00 2 00					
For the second best do.	-	2 00					

SHEEP.

For the best Ram and five Ewes,	-	111-	-	-	\$2 00
For the second best do.,	-		-	-	1 00
HOGS.					
For the best Boar,	-	-	-	-	2 00
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	1 00
For the best Sow, with not less than six pigs,	-	-	0-1		3 00
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	2 00
For the best Hog,	-	-	_	-	2 00

The above Premiums will be awarded on the second day of the Show and Fair, on the following conditions, viz:

All persons exhibiting breeding stock, are required to state to the Secretary, in writing, at the time of making their entries, the breed and pedigree of the animals, so far as they know.

Competitors for premiums for Cows, are required to state to the Secretary in writing, at the time of making their entries, the time when they last calved, how they have been fed, and the quantity of milk and butter produced by each, for ten successive days, of any two months with two months intervening.

All persons competing for the premiums for Crops, are required to make their entries with the Secretary in writing, previous to the *first day of August*, giving the quantity, value, location and condition in the spring, of the land; the kind and quality of manure used, with its value; the quantity and kind of seed used, with its value; and previous to the first of October, must also give a correct account of the Crops harvested, its quantity, quality and value, with the whole expense and manner of its cultivation, to the satisfaction of the Committee.

On Tuesday, October 13th, 1857,

The Fair and Examination of the Stock will commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and all animals will be required to remain in the pens until three o'clock, P. M.

THE PLOWING MATCH will commence at half-past

three o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, October 14th, 1857,

At ten o'clock, A, M., an address will be delivered. At one o'clock, P. M., a dinner will be provided for the members of the Society and invited guests.

Committee of Arrangements.

E. W. GARDNER. ARNOLD MORSE,
JAMES THOMPSON, G. W. MACY,
EDWARD MACY, E. H. ALLEY.

GENERAL RULES.

1st.

All entries of Stock must be made with the Secretary, previous to the first day of October, to be entitled to a premium.

All competitors for premiums, must enter their articles previous to ten o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair.

All articles exhibited, must remain during the

No animal or article, will be entitled to a premium, which is removed by the owner, without permission of the Committe of Arrangements.

5TH.

All articles exhibited, will have all possible care of the Committee, but must be at the risk of the owners.

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No animal or article, for which a premium has been awarded by the Society, will be entitled to another, unless it be of a higher grade.

7TH.

Upon application to the Secretary, the appropriate Committees will visit any field or Crops entered for premium.

8TH.

It will be optional with the various Committees, to award premiums or not, as the thing entered for it, may in theis jndgment deserve, whether there is competition or not.

9TH.

All persons in the County may compete for the Preminms offered, but in case any one is awarded to a person not a member of the Society, the admission fee of a member, will be deducted; but gratuities of less sums than the admission fees, will be paid on demand to all persons, to whom they are awarded.

10TH.

All Premiums awarded not called for, within six months, will be added to capital stock of the Society.

11тн.

Any person may become a member of this Society by signing the conststution, and paying to the Secretary two dollars if a male, and one dollar if a female.

